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THE CHINA PRESS

大 陸 報

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LYSIETS OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIANS; REPULSE ATTACKS

Unsuccessful Austro-German Effort on Zlota Lipa Is Costly

ENORMOUS LOSSES

Tsar's Army Approaching Korosmezo, South Of Jablonica Pass

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 18.—An official communique issued this afternoon reported: A strong attack made by the enemy, west of Podgaitsy (? Podhaytse), on the Zlota Lipa, was repulsed, with enormous losses. We occupied the town of Lysiets, on the Bystritsa-Solotvinskala.

Detachments of our troops are approaching Korosmezo, on the south side of Jablonica Pass.

The communique this evening reported: The situation everywhere is unchanged.

A squadron of Russian seaplanes, on Wednesday night, plentifully bombed some aerodromes at Lake Angern, near the Gulf of Riga, destroying an airship shed and causing several fires. The seaplanes carried out their work amidst a furious fire from anti-aircraft guns, but returned safely.

Polish Legion Secures Gain Against Russians

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Eastern theater.—Headquarters, August 16.—From the ocean to the sector north of the Dniester, nothing important occurred. Detachments of the Polish Legion made a short advance in the sector of Vulevicze, with success.

German detachments, east of Kiselin, captured some of the Russian vanguards and brought in an officer and 163 men. North of the Dniester, the Russians, after their losses and defeats of August 14, made only isolated attacks yesterday, with feeble forces, without any result.

In the Carpathians, our troops captured the heights of Staravipcyna, north of Capul.

August 17.—At the front of General von Hindenburg, violent Russian attacks continued until night against Batkov, the Harburzov sector and west of Zalocze, but they were completely repulsed.

On the front of Archduke Charles, the hostile attacks north of the Dniester, near Tousobaky and Koncsky, yesterday, were also without success and brought 154 prisoners.

In the Carpathians, the height of Staraobczyna, north of Capul, was captured.

Balkan theater.—Headquarters, August 16.—South of the Doiran Lake, the attempt of some French battalions to attack was easily repulsed by our fire.

August 17.—South-west of the Doiran Lake, feeble Bulgarian vanguards repulsed hostile detachments trying to advance from Doldzeli.

Official Austro-Hungarian report.—Vienna, August 14.—Russian theater.—At the front of Archduke Charles, south of the Dniester, nothing important occurred. On the heights north of Mariampol, an attacking cavalry brigade was dispersed yesterday by our fire.

This morning, the enemy entered again into close fighting touch with the allied troops along the whole front between the Dniester and the district south of Zalocze. The Russian advance failed south of Horozanka.

West of Kozyva, our troops chased a pillaging detachment. Near Augustovka and Zeborov, numerous Russian attacks were repulsed. About 300 prisoners were brought in.

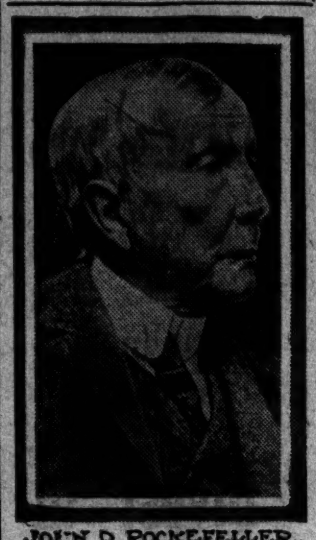
At the front of General von Hindenburg, General von Bohm-Ermolli, south-west of Podkamien, repulsed a mass attack which had been preceded by several hours' drum-fire and in which gas-bombs were used. The field before our positions was covered with dead and seriously wounded Russians. These engagements are still going on.

Near Huelvicze, on the Stokhod, a feeble Russian attack failed. South of Stobychva, a sandhill which had been occupied by the enemy was taken by us and the hostile troops on it were captured.

Italian theater.—Strong hostile forces seven times attacked our positions east of the Vallone valley, between Sovica and the Vippach, but were completely repulsed.

The heights east of Gorizia, the Monte San Gabriele and the Monte Santo were most heavily shelled. In the Sugano district, two hostile attacks broke down in our fire on the Monte Civeron.

'John D.' America's First Billionaire



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

John D. Rockefeller is America's first billionaire. Cleveland, trying to collect taxes on his $300,000,000 holdings there, has compiled figures showing the Standard Oil man, seventy-seven years old, is worth over $1,000,000,000.

The balance sheet shows the Rockefeller income to be so great that its owner, despite his benefactions, cannot give away as much as pours in. Standard Oil holdings represent more than half the gigantic fortune.

If Cleveland's figures are authentic, John D. is not only the richest man in the United States, but probably in the world.

Accused in Smuggling Case Blames Drug On Yunnan Police Chief

Says He Was Charged to Convey Boxes Here; Didn't Know Contents

British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Yui held a short session in the Mixed Court, yesterday, for the continuation of the opium case and it was again adjourned until tomorrow.

Sung Sze-gee, under cross-examination by Mr. Musso, repeated that the boxes seized in his room at the Hoopeh Road hotel and found to contain opium were not his personal property, but were given to him at Hongkong by the secretary to his employer, the Yunnan Chief of Police, to bring to Shanghai. Counsel asked him to explain why the boxes contained slips of paper to the effect that they belonged to Chang's delegates.

Witness said there were no boxes with labels in his room. He again denied having said, before the boxes were opened, that they contained official documents and he also denied having attempted to prevent a locksmith and Mr. Master entering the room. He did not dare the police to open the boxes, but he did say that the boxes belonged to a gentleman in Canton.

Witness said he did not understand what the police said to him.

Mr. Musso—Can you understand my interpreter?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Musso—Well, he is the man who was interpreting at the time.

Witness told the police that the Taoyin had sent a man round and that on his arrival the boxes would be opened. Witness would not allow them to open them at the time because he could not take the responsibility for damages. The Taoyin's office was telephoned to from the accountant's office.

Sung said that his employer and secretary left the steamer at Hongkong, to go on to Canton. They did not want witness to accompany them there, but gave him no instructions beyond to wait for them in Shanghai. Witness was not struck by any particular smell of the four boxes.

TREASURE ON YAMASHIRO

The N. Y. K. Yamashiro Maru, which arrived in Shanghai yesterday, brought treasure valued at Yen 66,100.

The Weather

Rough weather between China and Japan. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 87.0 and the minimum 77.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 90.0 and 75.8.

Pope Eager to Convince the World Of 'Absolute Impartiality' in the War

Rome, July 23.—The present Pope, after experiences with several interviewers at the beginning of his Pontificate, officially announced that he would not grant any others. Therefore the following statement cannot be called an interview with the Pontiff or a statement emanating directly from him, lest it be denied, although it comes textually from a high source at the Vatican:

"The Holy See is most desirous that the world at large, belligerents as well as neutrals, particularly in America, be convinced of its absolute impartiality in the present conflict."

A high prelate insisted on the word "impartiality," which, he explained, "must not be confused with neutrality."

"Impartiality is, both in meaning and results, superior to neutrality, as the latter is passive, while the former comprises constant manifestations of the most ardent affection by the Pontiff toward all his children, indiscriminately, but in a most impartial manner," the prelate said. "For this reason many cases of violence and cruelty denounced to the Pontiff could not be examined or judged, as, although condemning in general all injustice wherever and by whomever committed, the Pope cannot enter into the merits of various controversies, since they lack impartial and direct elements necessary for judgment. Acting otherwise, he might be deceived by information which, even if given in good faith, was not impartial. Thus he might violate his chosen attitude, lessening that supreme moral authority which must be kept intact so that it might be employed to reach the ultimate end of leading toward reconciliation of the peoples of the earth.

"For such reasons the Pontiff has supported every initiative in this sense, having no personal interest, but aiming at success of those supreme immutable principles of humanity and justice which form the base of Christianity."

Many Germans Sign Petition For Peace

Advocate Speedy Termination Of War, Dropping Claims To Territory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 17.—The German Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts states that a Socialist petition for a speedy peace, without territorial acquisitions, is being signed by a great number of people in Germany.

OFFER MACAO FORTUNE FOR FANTAN MONOPOLY

Highest Bid Is $1,286,660, Compared with $603,000 Received Previously

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Macao, August 19.—Eleven tenders have been received for the fantan gambling monopoly for a period of five years, dating from the expiry of the present monopoly on June 30th, 1917, of which six are for over $1,000,000 a year. The highest is $1,286,660 and the lowest $610,000 a year, as compared with the present payment of $603,000 per annum.

15 Cholera Deaths Reported at Macao

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Macao, August 19.—It is officially stated that the mortality returns from the 1st to the 16th of this month show 196 deaths, of which fifteen were due to cholera.

Allies Carrying Out Conference Decisions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 17.—Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has arrived and conferred with M. Clementel regarding the steps to be taken by Great Britain and France to give effect to the resolutions passed at the economic conference. Both Ministers were in perfect agreement on the points discussed.

BRITAIN'S NEW U. S. LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, August 17.—It is officially announced that the new British £50,000,000 loan will be issued at 99, in the form of 5 per cent Gold notes, dated September 1, 1916 and maturing in two years, but redeemable within a year at 101. It is secured on collateral valued at £60,000,000.

CHECK ON SWEDEN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 18.—The King has signed an Order in Council, prohibiting exports to Sweden, except under a licence under a guarantee that they shall not reach the enemy.

U.S.S. Helena Sailor Wounded at Canton

Struck on Foot by Stray Bullet; Heavy Fighting, Without Any Result

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 19.—On Thursday night, there was heavy fighting at Canton, with no result. During the firing at Shekwaitong, a sailor of the U.S. gun-boat Helena was wounded in the foot by a stray bullet.

M. Ps. ARE AT VARIANCE AS TO THE MINISTRY

Sanction of Cabinet Postponed; Gen. Feng and Tsai Ao Favored for Vice-Presidency

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 19.—General Feng Kuo-chang, Tuchun of Kiangsu, and General Tsai Ao, Tuchun of Szechuen are regarded as the most probable candidates for the Vice-Presidency of the Republic. General Tsai Ao, who is on his way from Szechuen to Shanghai, has been asked to come to Peking.

In consequence of dissensions between the members of Parliament, the meeting which was to sanction the Cabinet has been postponed. The question of the Premiership will first be submitted to Parliament.

The Imperial Clan has urged the Government to suppress the disturbances in Inner Mongolia and to publish the names of the leaders connected with the movement.

According to the Peking Jih-pao, the British Minister to Peking has protested against the despatch of Chinese troops to the Tibetan frontier.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Aug. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Aug. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 23
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava .....Aug. 24

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Sept. 4
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 8
Per C. M. s.s. China .....Sept. 8

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore Aug. 26
Per M.M. s.s. Athos .... Aug. 24
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Sept. 1
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Sept. 4

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about August 23, per R.M. s.s. Monteagle.

The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 24 and here on August 28. Left Colombo on August 11, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

Columbia University Loses While Heirs Profit in Eno Will Case

MISS MARY ENO. LADY ANTOINETTE JOHNSTONE

New York, July 21.—Amos F. Eno was mentally incompetent when he drew a will in June, 1915, which bequeathed more than $4,000,000 of his $12,000,000 estate to Columbia University. This was the verdict a jury in Surrogate's Court reached in four hours at the completion of a trial which lasted eight weeks and a half.

The contestants now will seek to have admitted to probate another will drawn at an earlier date. John B. Stanchfield, their chief counsel, announced they will make good the sums which the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the New York Public Library lose by the verdict.

Those who profit most are Amos R. E. Pinchot and Gifford Pinchot and Lady Antoinette Johnstone of London, their sister, who if the verdict is upheld will get more than $1,000,000 each instead of $250,000 and Prof. Henry Lane Eno, of Princeton, who will get $2,600,000 instead of $50,000.

The earlier will bequeathed the entire residuary estate to Henry C. Eno and Mary E. Pinchot, who since have died. The Pinchots and their sister will get their mother's share and Prof. Eno will get his father's share. The share of Prof. Eno's son, Amos R., however will be cut from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000.

Others whose fortunes are affected by the outcome are Mrs. Antoinette E. Wood, to get $359,000 instead of $250,000; Mrs. Florence C. Graves, $300,000 instead of $250,000; William P. Eno, $600,000 instead of $250,000; Mrs. Graves' two children, Beontine and Antoinette $125,000 each instead of $250,000.

JUDGE E. H. GARY MEETS CONFUCIUS' DESCENDANT

Steel Magnate Didn't Have Time To Ascend Tai Mountain; On To Peking

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Taianfu, China, August 17.—Judge E. H. Gary and Mrs. Gary and Mr. F. R. Sites of Shanghai left this city this morning, their special car being attached to the regular mail train. Yesterday they visited the great Confucian Temple and cemetery at Chufu and also made a visit to the home of the present Confucian Duke, the 76th lineal descendant from the great Sage. Judge Gary reported a most enjoyable visit with the distinguished Chinese gentleman who received him most cordially and sent for his wife to come and see Mrs. Gary. The Duke gave Judge Gary his photograph.

The party had hoped to ascend the great Tai Mountain here but were unable to take the time because of engagements in Peking. Telegrams had announced the coming of the Gary party and the officials at Yenchowfu sent sedan chairs to take them from the Railway to the Temple at Chufu although arrangements had already been made with the missionaries in Taianfu to furnish necessary conveyance and guides; a company of soldiers was also detailed to escort the party on the overland trip.

The first soaking rain of the summer came during last night and brought relief to thousands of people whose crops were drying up.

Bulgars Again Fall Foul of Rumanians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 18.— A telegram from Odessa states that there has been another incident at Kalafat, on the Danube, the Bulgarians firing on the Rumanians and a fight ensuing.

Austrian ships have brought much bridging material, motor-cars and petrol to the Bulgarian ports on the Danube.

MONASTIR EXPECTING ADVANCE OF SERVIANS

Albanian Insurgents Seize Austrian Provision Depots In Durazzo Region

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 18.—A telegram from Athens states that the Bulgarian population of Monastir is fleeing, fearing the advance of the Servian army. Albanian insurgents in the region of Durazzo have seized the Austrian provision depots at several places.

HINDENBURG'S COMMAND DISPLEASES HUNGARIANS

Count Polonyi Is Given Strong Support To Protest In Chamber of Deputies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 18.—A telegram from Buda-Pest states that, in the Chamber of Deputies, Count Polonyi attacked the Government for transferring the command of the Hungarian troops to a foreigner, Marshal von Hindenburg. Count Polonyi's denunciation of the Austrian generals was cheered.

Music for Monday

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden beginning at 9 o'clock:

1. March, "Spick and Span" Ansell
2. Overture, "William Tell" Rossini
3. Waltz, "Les Patineurs" Waldteufel
4. Selection, "The Sunshine Girl" Rubens
5. (a) Waltz, "Golden Wedding" Nivad
   (b) Polka, "Grand Mamma" Williams
6. Song, "Nirvana" .....Adams
7. Sketch, "Way down in Tennessee" Knowles
8. Selection, "Alzira" ..... Verdi

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

BRILLIANT CHARGE GAINS THE FRENCH PART OF MAUREPAS

Capture Remainder of Fleury and Extend Positions Up to Somme

REDOUBTS TAKEN

British Gradually Surrounding Thiepval; Conquer Mouquet Farm

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 18.—The methodical operations of the British, who are gradually surrounding Thiepval, have gratified French military experts. The capture of Mouquet Farm, half-a-mile north-west of Pozieres, is important, as it stands at a height of 456 feet, commanding the plateau and town of Thiepval.

Similarly, Hill 160, north-east of Pozieres, commands Courcelette village and the main road to Bapaume, which is five miles distant.

The official communique issued this afternoon reported: Counter-attacks made by the enemy, south-east of Maurepas, were repulsed. We captured the remainder of the village of Fleury and advanced between Thiaumont and Fleury.

Brilliant French Assault

The communique this evening reported: By a brilliant assault, the French captured notable portions of the village of Maurepas and the Calvary, south-east of the village. Two hundred prisoners were taken.

We extended our positions between Maurepas and the Somme. We continued our offensive on the right of the Meuse, driving the enemy from two fortified redoubts north-west of Thiaumont Work, taking 100 prisoners.

We made appreciable progress east of Vaux-Chapitre Wood.

London, August 18.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: North-west of Bazentin-le-Petit, we further extended our gains. A hostile attack at Martinpuich was repulsed.

General Haig reported this evening: There has been fighting on the whole front from Pozieres to the Somme. The British gained ground towards Ginchy and Guillemont, capturing 200 prisoners.

British Capture Positions

We captured several strong positions in the direction of Ginchy and Guillemont. The French also made progress on our right.

A German aeroplane was felled in flames into our trenches, as the result of a combat in the air, yesterday. A second machine was felled by gunfire.

Our air-craft successfully bombed the enemy's billets at various places.

The enemy's artillery was more active. We extended our gains north-west of Bazentin-le-Petit, by means of a small local enterprise. The German trenches here were greatly damaged and full of enemy dead.

An attack made by the enemy at Martinpuich was repulsed as completely as the attack yesterday.

Reuter's and other correspondents at British headquarters emphasise the futility and costliness of the German counter-attacks in the region of the Somme. There were three main and ten minor counter-attacks at Pozieres between the 5th and 8th.

Germans' Huge Losses

It is known that one battalion of German troops lost 400 men out of an effective strength of 550 and that their other losses have been proportionate; hence, the Germans are constantly employing fresh divisions and it is calculated that they have used in the Somme battle an equal number of troops as in the whole fighting at Verdun.

The Times military correspondent, however, expresses the opinion that the breaking of German power is likely to be long, costly and difficult. He says it would be unsafe to reckon on less than two million men as still available for the German drafts, in addition to the half-million new recruits every year.

Mr. Warner Allen emphasises that the western front is the pivot of the Allied operations and that the British

and French are seeking to hold the greatest possible German forces on that front, to facilitate the operations of the Russians and Italians. It is estimated that two-thirds of the total German strength is on the western front, namely, 121 divisions, as compared with 53 on the eastern front.

The effectiveness of the pressure of the Anglo-French forces is proved by the hesitancy of the enemy to send troops to their eastern front.

Amsterdam, August 17.—Forty long trains, crammed with troops, passed through Cologne, yesterday, on their way to the Somme region.

Report Fierce Fighting On Both Sides of River Meuse

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Western theater.—Headquarters, August 16.—Yesterday, the fighting activity along the front south-east of Armentieres and Artois was lively. In the Pozieres sector, the British continued their unsuccessful attacks until yesterday morning. In the daytime there were no infantry attacks. The night attack north of Ovillers failed.

Near Moulin sous Touvent, in the Aisne sector, the fire was on both sides temporarily revived on account of the unsuccessful French gas attacks. East of Rheims, stronger hostile reconnoitering parties were repulsed.

August 17.—The hostile fire west of Wydchmett and on La Bassee Canal, as well as south of it, was temporarily very violent. Yesterday morning, strong British attacks were repulsed from the line of Ovillers to Pozieres and west of the Foureaux Wood.

In the evening, after the strongest fire preparation, the British advanced with very considerable forces between Pozieres and the Foureaux Forest, the French between Guillemont and the Somme. This storm failed. Attempts to repeat the storm in the night, made by the French five times, failed equally.

After tenacious fighting, the enemy was ejected after they had in some parts entered the Foureaux Wood and south of Maurepas. The hostile losses were very great.

South of the Somme, fighting is going on in the Belloy sector. The French entered our most advanced trench, 500 meters long. Eastward of and near Estrees the enemy were repulsed.

On both sides of the Meuse, the artillery repeatedly increased in activity. The enemy's attempt to attack the Chapitre Forest was suppressed by our curtain-fire. French patrol enterprises failed in numerous places.

New York, August 17.—The New York papers, Times, World, American and others, publish lengthy despatches from their correspondents at the German headquarters on the Somme front, containing a graphic description of the fighting, based on personal observations. All agree that the Germans are presenting a stone wall.

The correspondent of the American cables that the much-advertised offensive has now spent its uttermost fury and, if it is able to display further energy, it will find the German lines still firmer and, in correspondence to the topography and the German artillery positions, even more essentially implanted.

Up to the present, the Entente forces have outnumbered the Germans who were holding the defense lines, in an absolutely unprecedented proportion of ten to one. The Germans, nevertheless, not only repulsed, hurled back, smashed and scattered the hostile divisions, but strengthened and extended the ranges of their artillery, thus making the results of each fresh attack more fatal and bloody for the enemy.

No new phase of the offensive conceivable on this side of the line can hope to make any possible impression on the German front. The general belief here is that the opponents' human and other resources have been drained to the dregs. Speaking of the German organisation behind the front, the correspondent says that, even in the hottest hours of the battle, the German troops in the front lines were served not only with food but also with bottled water.

The correspondent of the World says that, during the last fortnight, the French made practically no gains and the British comparatively little. The Germans have built another series of trenches behind the present front, which is nothing short of a powerful fortress, with bomb-proofs that are thirty to forty feet deep.

A despatch from Berlin gives an estimate of the allied losses based on a report from Copenhagen on a study of the social consequences of the war. The losses of Britain are given as 808,000 killed, wounded and missing. Russia's losses amount to 8,000,000 men. The losses of the allies are given as ten million men, whereof 2,800,000 are dead.

The New York papers, World and Times, publish further despatches from correspondents depicting the fierceness of the fighting. The allies fire 200,000 shells daily. The correspondent of the Times, relating his chat with the commander-in-chief of the German armies on that front, quotes him as saying: "I hope the British will keep right on with their stubborn attacks. The longer the better.

"It is just what we want; we shall continue to inflict heavy losses on them. This is our main object. The British cannot break through my lines, but they may still get a few trenches here or there, or even a village or two, if they want to pay the price, but that means nothing; it is not important. I have several hamlets and I shall be glad to let them have them at the price of 20,000 casualties each."

The correspondent gathered the impression that about a million and a half men were involved in the great battle on the Somme. This is counting also the reserves. The forces were pretty evenly matched now.

Replying to the question how much heavy artillery the foes have lined up against him, the commander-in-chief thought that it was easily more than 1,500 big guns, but the Germans too are strong in artillery now. He added the British have hurled more than half a million men at the Germans already and their losses are proportionately heavy.

He spoke of the bad position of the French, crowded into a wedge with the point towards Peronne. The German artillery on both flanks could shoot clear across this wedge.

At the Theaters

The Apollo

"The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel," one of the best photoplay mysteries of the year, proves a good drawing card each time one of the incidents is announced. "A Double Identity" and "The Substituted Jewels," the fifth and sixth incidents of the mystery, will be shown for four nights at the Apollo theater, beginning tomorrow night. The fifth incident was supplied by Edward J. Moonan, house detective for the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo. The sixth incident was supplied by S. A. Katz, house detective for the Auditorium hotel in Chicago. The films are filled with thrills and strange situations.

Pathe's British War Gazette and four comedies, "Polidor, Foster Father," "His First Performance," Fatty's Reckless Fling" and "Recreation," a Chaplin comedy also will be shown with the new bill.

The comedy-drama, "When a Woman Loves" will be seen for the last time tonight. Other films to be seen for the last time at the Apollo will be "The Old Curiosity Shop," "Wanted An Ugly Wife" and a Chaplin comedy, "Shanghaied."

Astor Roof Garden Theater

Nat C. Goodwin, the eminent American comedian and matinee idol of other days, will be seen at the Astor Roof Garden tomorrow night, for a run of three days, as "Fagin" in "Oliver Twist." Many good things have been said about Goodwin's performance and of the screen dramatization of the old favorite, and those who have seen the film, pronounce it one of the best of the year. The story is shown in five reels. It is credited with successful runs in the larger American cities where the top prices were charged.

Max Figman and Lolita Roberison will be seen for the last time tonight in the feature film, "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." Several good comedy films are also included in tonight's run.

Victoria Theater

The fifteenth and sixteenth episodes of the "Broken Coin" are being shown at the Victoria theater. This mystery series is attracting much attention from movie fans. A new Gaumont Graphic, showing several wonderful scenes in the War, also are being shown. The following comedies are shown: "Midnight Limited," "Easy Money" and "Gem and Germs."

Olympic Theater

Those who have not seen the thirteenth and fourteenth episodes of the "Broken Coin" may see them at the Olympic. Other new pictures are being shown.

Towa Cinema

At the Towa Cinema theater will be seen the following films: "Child Detective," "Mexican Spy in America" and a Keystone comedy, "At Twelve O'Clock."

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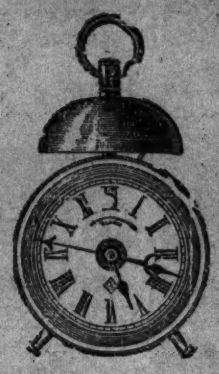

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Heart shape, 11 line, keyless wind, porcelain dial, distinct figures.

Price **$7.50** each

The World-Known "Dexta" Fountain Pen

Black vulcanite holder, 14 ct. gold nib, iridium pointed, supplied in Fine, Medium and Broad points.

Price **$2.50** each

"Swan" Fountain Pens

Reliable non leakable pens, vulcanite holders, 14 ct gold nibs in fine medium and broad points

Prices **$6.50, 8.50 & 10.50**

Waterman's "Ideal" Fountain Pen

Black vulcanite barrel, in fine medium or broad points, 14 ct gold nib, non-leakable.

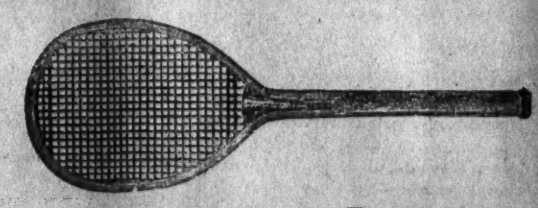
Price **$7.50** each

Shaving Set

NICKEL-PLATED

Porcelain lined bowl. Brush with best quality bristles.

Price **$5.00**



Reliable Tennis Racquets

Strung with best quality gut

The "ALPHA"	12½ to 15 oz	Price	**$4.50**
" "PLAYER"	"	"	**6.00**
" "KENSHAW"	"	"	**6.50**
" "COURT"	"	"	**7.50**
" "ALERT"	"	"	**6.00**

TENNIS NETS, Steam Tarred Hemp. Full Size. Price **$5.75, 8.50 and 11.50**

TENNIS POSTS! TENNIS POSTS!!

The "WAYLOO" Strong wood posts with guy ropes, regulation height; Price **$16.00** set

The "INCOMPARABLE" IRON POSTS with winding gear, Price **$12.50**

The "ACME" Strong wood posts, with iron sockets for fixing into ground, also winding gear. Price **$21.50** set.

TENNIS BALLS. Whiteaways "Championship" Regulation weight. Price **$8.50** per doz.

TENNIS COURT MARKING TAPES. Complete with Pins and Plan of Court. In 2 Sizes. Prices **$750** set and **$950** set

Radium Dial Watch

With this watch the time can be as distinctly seen by night as by day.

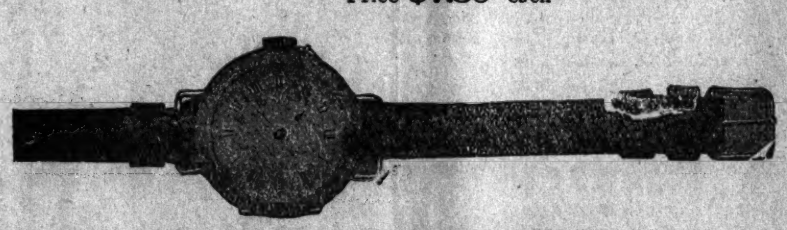
Nickel case, jewelled movement, keyless wind, dustproof, thoroughly reliable.

Price **$5.50** each

The "King" Pipe Companion

Containing 2 BBB Pipes, also an extra mouthpiece

price **$12.50**



The "Unique" Wristlet Watch

Silver nickel case, stem set, keyless wind, jewelled movement, with strong leather strap.

Price **$5.75** each

"Mogul" Playing Cards

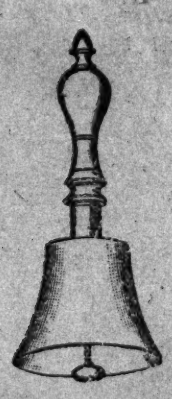
A high grade quality card

Price **20** cts per pkt

Hall Marked Silver Cases

As illustration, splendid value

Price **$1.00** each



Hand Bells

As sketch with wood handles in 3 sizes

Diameter 3 ins	**$1.50**
" 3½ "	**2.00**
" 4 "	**2.45**

BBB Glokar Briar

First quality briar, vulcanite mouthpiece

Price **$3.75** each

The Improved Captain Warren Pipe

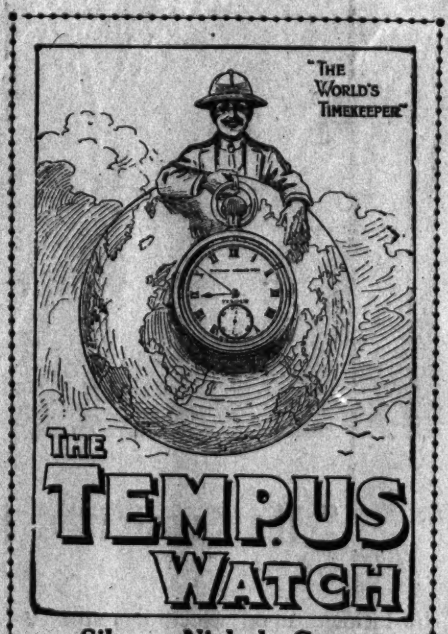
Has an asbestos cup in place of the imitation bowl. Cool and healthy smoking.

Price **$1.25** each

Shaving Stand

As sketch, nickel-plated stand, bevelled glass mirror

Price **$18.50**



Silver Nickel Case

Non-magnetic lever movement, keyless wind stem set, non-overwind main-spring action, glass dome back which keeps the works dustproof. Every watch thoroughly timed and tested

Special Price **$2.50**

"FUGOL"

The New Cloth Cleaner

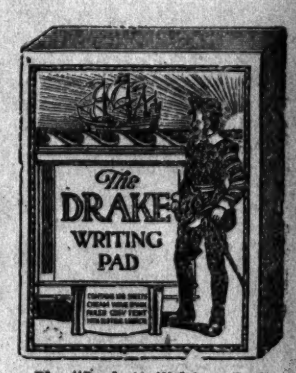
Removes grease paint and oil stains from cloth, flannel, felt or any woollen garment.

Price **95 cts.** per jar.

The "Climax" Writing Pad

Containing 100 sheets ruled cream wove bank paper, complete with blotting paper

Price **45** cts. each.



The "Drake" Writing Pad

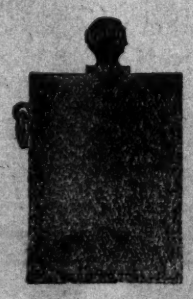
Contains 100 sheets of cream wove bank ruled grey feint paper with blotting paper complete

Price **55** cts. each

Smoked Sun Glasses

First quality lenses, nickel-plated, with ear wires.

Price **$2.75** each



The "Uneeda" Cigarette and Pipe Lighter

With the aid of a little spirits of wine an excellent light can be obtained

Price **80** cts. each

Self Ejecting Ambroid Cigarette Holder

As sketch, has spring inside tube which when pressed ejects cigarette ends

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Gents' Bill and Letter Cases

Of leather, lined,

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Girl's Fancy Poplin Bag

Very Dainty, with fancy silk cord handle. Size closed 6 by 4½ ins.

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The "Pilot" File

For Invoices, letters etc., quarto size, alphabetically arranged.

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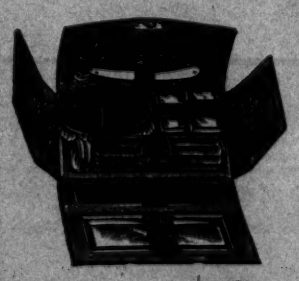


Gent's Dressing Case

Seal grain case, **similar to sketch** but containing one hair brush and comb, soap case, tooth brush bottle, razor, tooth brush, shaving brush and mirror. Size of case closed 8 by 4½ by 2 inches.

Price **$9.50** each

Seal grained Leather Bag

Has three large pockets and one small for purse. Size closed 8½ by 5½ inches

Price **$4.00** each

Ladies Dressing Case

As sketch, leather covered case lined, containing one hair brush and comb, soap and powder case also perfume bottle. Size closed 8 by 4 by 2 inches.

Price **$6.50**

The "Exeter" Combined Pen Pack and Inkstand

As sketch folds flat.

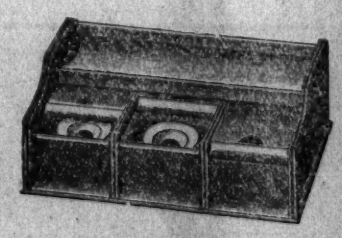
Size 5¾ by 4¾ inches

Price **$1.25** each

The "Necessary" Pocket Knife

Strong handle with 2 blades, screw, pick, tweezer, etc., with chain.

Price **$3.50** each



The "Wayloo" Inkstand

Strong wood stand, with roll top cover containing 3 porcelain inkwells. Size of stand 9 by 5½ by 3½ ins.

Price **$1.50** each

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Peking Needs $22,000,000 To Square Eight Provinces

Political Character of Loan Stopped Money From America; Tuan Chi-jui's Strength as Premier

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 15.—An unofficial, but interesting, estimate has been prepared to show what will be the approximate cost of placing things in the provinces upon a satisfactory basis. This, of course, includes disbandment of superfluous troops and rewards to those leaders who performed meritorious services during the anti-monarchical campaign. The total amounts to $22,000,000, made up as follows:—

Kwangtung	$7,000,000
Yunnan	6,000,000
Szechuen	2,000,000
General Tsai Ao	1,500,000
Chekiang	1,400,000
Shensi	1,000,000
Kweichow	1,000,000
General Li Lieh-chun	800,000
Hunan	800,000
Kwangsi	500,000

Exactly what financial measures are to be taken to provide this comparatively large sum is not known. Negotiations have been going on in regard to an American loan, but at present they are completely suspended. Three weeks ago there was a confident belief in well-informed quarters that American financiers would advance a sum sufficient to relieve China of immediate embarrassments, and would follow this up with large monthly instalments as long as they were required. The terms were none too easy, but in the unfortunate situation in which China finds herself as a result of the internal trouble that had been preventing progress during the first half of the year, that was only to be expected.

The explanation of the sudden cessation of negotiations just as they were on the eve of conclusion is said here to be due to the failure of the American State Department to give its benison to the loan. Such action is entirely consistent, as the loan would certainly have been a political one, that is to say it would not have been used for purposes of industrial development. The Chinese, however, do not understand the refinements of policy which cause a loan for development of industry to be approved while one for development of order is cold-shouldered. That is how it looks to them, and disappointment over the failure of the much wanted money to materialize is keen.

There is no ill-feeling against America, only genuine regret that the helping hand that must come from somewhere, has not been extended from that quarter. Hopes are still felt that, when Parliament has signified its approval of the Cabinet formed by General Tuan Chi-jui and the Government starts seriously to work, the State Department will relent and encourage American financiers to provide a financial basis upon which the Republic may build up a prosperous future.

General Tuan Chi-jui has announced that he has no intention of resigning his post as Premier. In foreign circles the announcement has been well-received, as there are certain elements in the political situation as it exists, that might become dangerous if there were a civilian Premier. A rumor has been circulating freely that, as a result of the unhappy complications at Canton, a number of the military chiefs recently formed themselves into an organization for the purpose of summarily ending disputes between the Kuomintang and Chinputang or any other political bodies.

The military chiefs, who are, of course, mainly northerners, are alleged to hold the view that no progress will be possible as long as party strife continues. While such a view can be defended, it is generally felt that a worse menace to the country would be the arrogation to themselves by the military of the right to direct political affairs. General Tuan Chi-jui has more influence with the military than any other possible Premier, and it is believed that he alone is able to persuade them to abstain from meddling in political affairs.

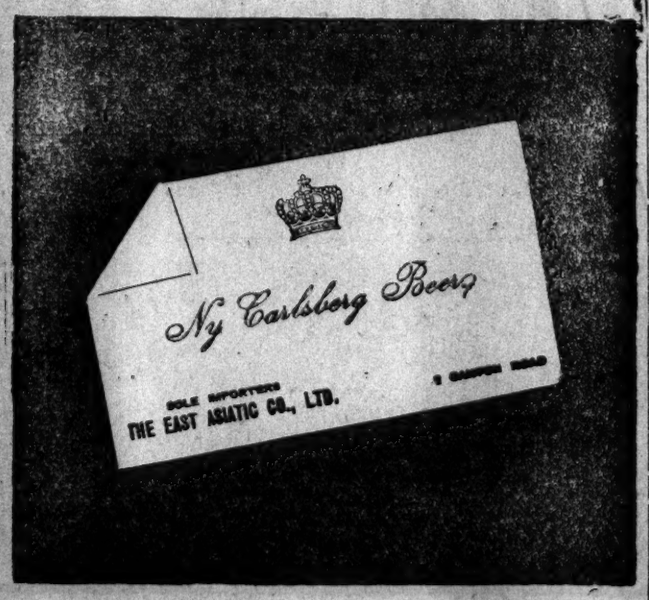
The President is said to have declared himself strongly in favor of the non-party system of government, and in other influential quarters similar declarations have been made. It is open to doubt, however, whether the present session of Parliament will be free from party strife. Parties may not be aligned precisely as they were in 1913, but it is certain that a large number of Kuomintang, or Mintang, members, to give them their new name, will rally under the party flag. As one of these members put it: "We are given the counsels of perfection, and asked to retain our independence of party. Theoretically that is all very well, but if some Government policy were proposed of which a number of us disapproved we would in fighting it be like an army with no general. Parties exist in the Legislatures of all the great countries in the world, and they must exist in China. Personally I am convinced that the non-party Cabinet system is doomed to failure, though it may serve as a stop-gap." This would seem to be the view taken by a majority of the members, and it is probable, therefore, that before the session is much older the parties will begin to solidify.

References to the weather are sometimes held to be symptomatic of flagging imagination, but the fact nevertheless deserves to go on record that Peking has been suddenly treated to a perfect inundation of rain. For the past two days the rain has scarcely stopped falling, and the lower portions of the city are waterlogged. The "rainy season" seems to have mistaken its place in the almanac.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

anywhere, any place, any time. Have some views of your home or office taken

Burr 2 Broadway



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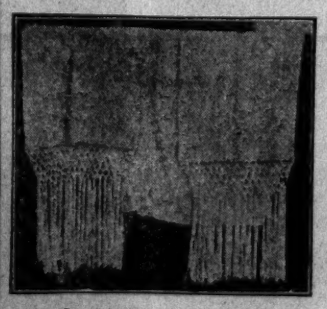

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WAR IN THE AIR

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, August 16.—The German Admiralty reports:—On August 13th, several German naval planes attacked the hostile aeroplane stations of Papenholm and Lebara, on Oesel, obtaining good results. All returned unharmed, in spite of violent shelling by the defensive batteries of the hostile sea forces.

Vienna, August 15.—The Austro-Hungarian Admiralty reports:—In the night to the 14th, a naval plane squadron most successfully bombed the railway station of Ronchi and military positions in Chetre-Vermigliano, in Selz and in San Canziano, as well as the hostile battery on the Isonzo mouth. Many full hits were counted. All the aeroplanes returned unharmed, in spite of the most violent shelling.

In the night to August 15th, a naval plane squadron bombed the hostile battery on the Isonzo mouth and the military establishments at Ronchi, Ermigliano and Selz. Full hits and conflagrations were noted. All the aeroplanes returned unharmed, in spite of the most violent shelling.

U-BOATS' OPERATIONS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, August 16.—The German Admiralty reports: During July, 74 hostile merchantmen, of 103,000 tons, were sunk by the submarines of the Central Powers, or by mines.

NEW BRITISH MINISTERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 18.—It is announced that the Marquis of Crewe becomes President of the Board of Education and Lord President of the Council; Mr. Arthur Henderson, Paymaster-General and Labor Adviser and Lord Newton, Assistant Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. There are no changes in the Cabinet.

G. C. V. O. FOR SIR D. HAIG

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 18.—On the occasion of his visit to France. His Majesty was pleased to create General Sir Douglas Haig a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order and General Sir Henry Rawlinson and Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon Knight Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Premier Breakfast Dish

QUAKER OATS

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
SHANGHAI

TURKS' HUGE LOSSES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 18.—General Sir Archibald Murray estimates that the strength of the enemy engaged in the Katia operations, in the Sinai Peninsula, was 18,000, of whom half are killed, wounded or captured, including 3,920 prisoners. The immense captures of war-material include a Krupp 75-millimeter mountain-battery, with 4,000 rounds, a number of machine-guns, 2,300 rifles, a million cartridges and 500 camels. The enemy burned huge stores.

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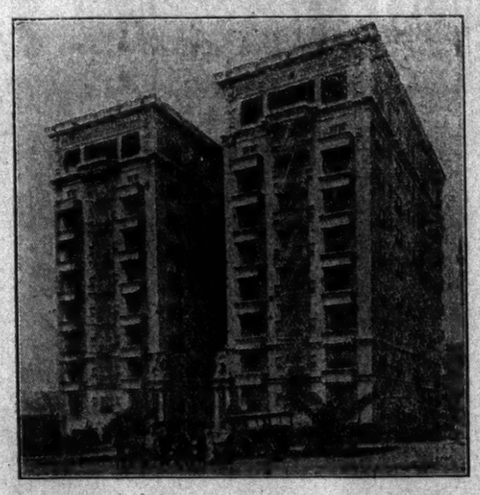
The Mysteries of the Grand Hotel

A Series of Twelve Sensational Photo-plays based on actual happenings in a huge modern caravansery. Guests, criminals, detectives and secret service men rub shoulders in these thrilling behind-the-scenes episodes of hotel life.



TOMORROW NIGHT

showing the 5th and 6th Episodes

entitled

"The Substituted Jewel" and **"A Double Identity"**

The incident upon which this story is based was supplied by S. A. Katz, House Detective of the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

The incident upon which this story is based was supplied by Edward J. Moonan, Chief of House Detectives at the Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.

Pathe's British Gazette

Depicting latest events of interest

"Polidor—Foster-father"

An Amusing Comedy

"His First Performance"

Edison Comedy

"Fatty's Reckless Fling"

Keystone Comedy

"Recreation"

Chaplin Comedy—One Reel

Booking at Robinson's

U. S. MAY PROSECUTE SHIPPING LINES THAT BLACKLIST OUR GOODS

Washington Hints Sherman Act On Interstate Laws Covers Case

LANSING RECEIVES REPORT

Firms Affected Will Make Stiff Protest Against British Boycott

Washington, July 19.—Official confirmation of the action of the British Government in publishing the names of eighty-two American individuals and firms placed on the blacklist, under the Enemy Trading act, was received at the State Department today from Consul General Robert P. Skinner at London. No report regarding the British Government's action has been received from Ambassador Page at London.

The report from Consul General Skinner was brief and did not contain the names of the American firms and individuals blacklisted. Mr. Skinner merely informed the State Department of what had been done, and added that he was sending by mail the names of the firms and individuals in the country with whom the subjects of the British Empire are forbidden to trade.

Acting Secretary of State Polk declined today to comment on the addition of the names of American firms to the British blacklist, but admitted that the department had been for some time assembling a great deal of data dealing with the operation of the Enemy Trading act and considering its effect on American foreign commerce. While Mr. Polk had no announcement to make, it was ascertained unofficially that the State Department is giving very careful consideration to the matter and will protest against the action of the British Government in singling out for publication the names of American firms with which British subjects are forbidden to deal.

See Restraint to Commerce

The United States Government is taking a broad view of its rights in the matter. Officials here appear to be convinced that the practical effect of the blacklisting of American firms is the imposition of a serious restraint on American foreign commerce. One of the greatest elements of fear in the situation is that American and other neutral steamship companies will refuse to transport goods of these "blacklisted" firms and this will shut them out of the foreign trade. It was intimated today that it may be possible for the American Government to proceed under the anti-trust or interstate commerce laws against American shipping companies that refuse to accept goods from the "blacklisted" American firms for shipment. These laws are being carefully studied with a view to ascertaining whether or not it is possible to institute prosecution against transportation companies that refuse to accept goods from such firms for shipment.

In British Embassy circles the suggestion was made today that the so-called British blacklist was to be regarded more as a "white" than as a "black" list so far as the Enemy Trading act has any bearing on the general trade of the United States. It was pointed out in these circles that only eighty-two firms had been placed on the list of those with whom British subjects are forbidden to deal, and it was argued that the singling out of these firms was equivalent to giving permission to British subjects to deal with every other American individual and firm not on the prohibited list. In other words, it was argued, the publication of such a list renders it possible for British subjects to know definitely the firms with which they can safely deal without risking the displeasure of their Government and prosecution under the terms of the Enemy Trading act.

Say Britain Exceeds Rights

It is felt in official circles, however, that the British Government, while endeavoring by what it describes as "purely domestic" legislation to restrict the activities and trade of persons "under British jurisdiction," has no international legal right to take discriminatory action against American firms because of the business which they transact, or because they may trade with Great Britain's enemy, or are held to have been in association with the enemy. It is understood to be the contention of officials here that the blacklisting of American firms, or, rather of firms "domiciled" in the United States, even if German ownership, is an attempt to injure the trade of an enemy at the expense of a neutral country's trade, and must be challenged by this Government.

The British Enemy Trading act of December 23, 1915, provided that "any list of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom such trading is prohibited by a proclamation under this act, may be varied or added to by an order made by the Lords in Council on the recommendation of a Secretary of State."

The addition of eighty-two American names to the blacklist was taken under this provision of the British enemy trading law. The far-reaching scope of the law is indicated by the following extract from the Enemy Trading act:

"For the purpose of this act, a person shall be deemed to have traded with a person or body of persons to whom a proclamation issued under this act applies, if he enters into any transaction, or does any act with, to, on behalf of, or for the benefit of such a person or body of persons, which, if entered into or done with, to on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy, would be trading with the enemy."

It is on account of this feature of the law that neutral firms in other countries have been refraining from trading with firms on the blacklist for fear that if they trade or associate with the blacklisted firms they, too, will be added to the blacklist, and if once added to the blacklist they would lose their own trade with British subjects, who are forbidden, under heavy penalty, to deal with blacklisted firms.

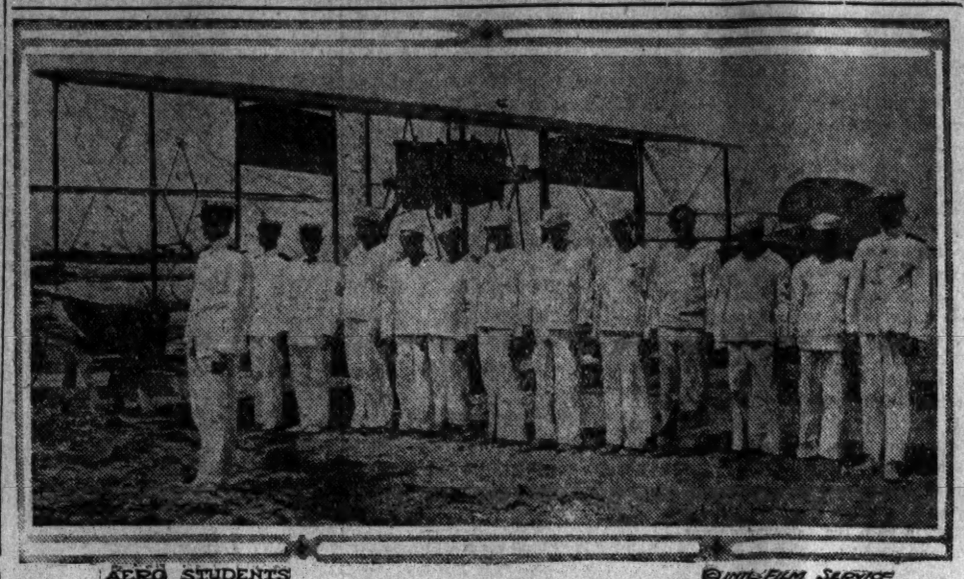
Affects South American Trade

In its investigation of the operation of the enemy trading blacklist the State Department has discovered that vessels engaged in the South American trade have been refusing to carry the goods of blacklisted persons because they have found that coal would be refused such vessels at Jamaica and other British ports. This is because the British subjects in Jamaica assert that if they furnish coal to ships that carry the goods of blacklisted firms it would be regarded by the British authorities as trading with the enemy. These merchants in Jamaica have set up the argument that the coal which they sell is their own coal; that they may sell it to whom they please and withhold it from sale to any persons to whom its delivery may be regarded as trading with the enemy or with persons in association with those who trade with the enemy.

The investigation has shown that ships threatened with a refusal of coal under these circumstances have refused to carry the goods of persons in other neutral countries who have been blacklisted. On account of the great demand for ocean tonnage and the

(Continued on Page 6)

Naval Militia Students And Their Sea-Plane



AERO STUDENTS ©INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

Above is shown the 1st Battalion of New York Naval Militia, learning military flying at its Bay Shore (Long Island, N. Y.) camp.

This is the outfit of which Vincent Astor is the ensign.

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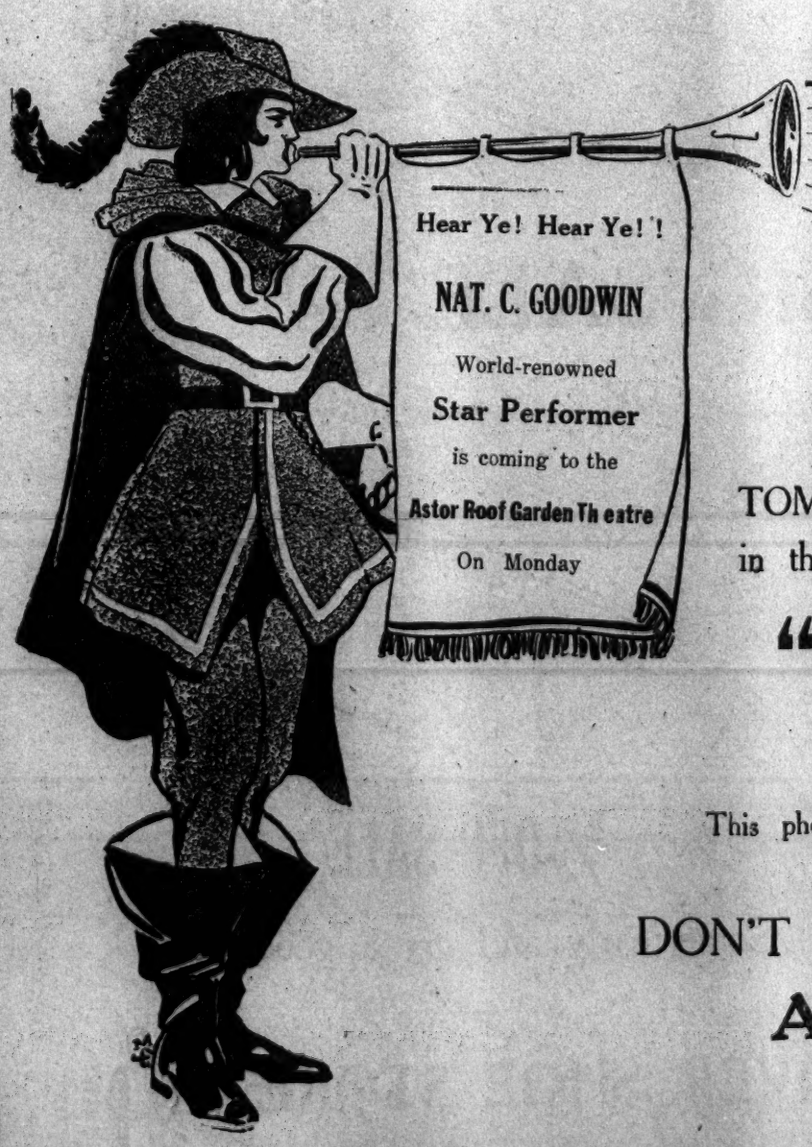

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Astor Roof Garden Theatre

Tonight is the last night of Max. Figman and Lolita Robertson in
"The Hoosier Schoolmaster"

U.S. May Prosecute Lines That Blacklist

(Continued from Page 5)

great profits now derivable from ocean freight transportation, companies thus threatened with refusal of coal have refused shipments of blacklisted firms in order to continue the coaling of their ships at Jamaica. Steamship companies now are able to make enough money to be able to choose their freight and to refuse certain shipments. Whether transportation lines leaving American ports will be able to refuse the shipments of American firms on the new blacklist without running the risk of violation of American law has not been determined and is being considered by officials in Washington.

It was recalled by an official today that some months ago it was found that vessels flying the flags of Denmark and of Scandinavian countries were not subject to prosecution for refusing to take freight from this country when destined for German ports or ultimate destination. These ships had refused to take freight offered for shipment when destined ultimately to Germany, because if such shipments had been accepted the ships would have been detained at Kirkwall by the British Government. Rather than lose the day or days involved in such detention, these shipping companies refused to take shipments destined ultimately for delivery in Germany, regardless of whether the goods were contraband.

In the case of these lines, more freight was offered than the lines could carry, and for that reason no loss was sustained in refusing to haul the goods whose transportation would have subjected the vessels to the loss that would be occasioned by the detention of the ships at Kirkwall for examination.

8,000 Firms Blacklisted?

New York, July 20.—The State Department will receive within the next few days numerous protests against the action of the British Government in placing on its trade blacklist the names of many American business firms, as well as the names of American agents of foreign corporations and other business organizations.

The firms whose names appear on the official blacklist as given out in London on Tuesday were in many instances taken completely by surprise, and until the members read the newspapers yesterday morning they had not the remotest idea that they had been "blacklisted" by the British Government. In other instances the action of Great Britain was not unexpected, members of some of the firms affected stating that they had known that they had been "blacklisted" as long as six and seven months ago. In a few instances it was said that the firms affected had been on the blacklist for a year back.

As a matter of fact, the opinion, with the exception of a few cases, was that the list as made public was far from complete, and that it contained the names of only a few American firms and foreign firms with American affiliations which have fallen under the official displeasure of England.

Offered Immunity by British

Inquiry among the banking houses whose names appear on the list developed the information yesterday that at least one prominent house had been told recently that its name might be withdrawn if it made application to the British Foreign Office and promised to discontinue all business relations with German institutions. The offer, according to a member of the firm was refused and a secretary of the British Embassy at Washington was informed that special privilege under such conditions would not be sought, inasmuch as the firm believed there was no power outside of the Government of the United States which could dictate its business procedure.

In financial and exporting quarters it was said that the list of eighty-two firms and individuals by no means comprised the total under the disfavor of Great Britain. In quarters where excellent information obtains the statement was made that the aggregate was more nearly 8,000, and that the list published was put out only as a "feeler" to see what effect the action would have on American sentiment. The blacklist, it was learned, has been in existence for a year in the case of some firms named, and for a period extending from three weeks to six months in the case of others.

The member of the firm which received the offer of possible immunity recounted his experiences in this way:

"About six months ago we received intimations from correspondents in London that discrimination was being exercised against us. As we do business chiefly with South America and the West Indies, and are purely an American house, this naturally was surprising, especially as due carefulness had been taken since the beginning of the war to observe as far as possible the declarations of the British Order in Council.

"I went to Washington immediately and through the good offices of Government officials was able to discuss the matter with a secretary of the British Embassy. I told him that I was an American born, while my partners were naturalized Americans of long residence in this country. 'If the fact that the house and the partners bear German names,' I said, 'has influenced the authorities to blacklist us, I can assure you that we are an American firm out and out.'

Preferred Firms Independence

"'Names have nothing to do with it,' replied the Secretary. 'We have secured information showing that you have been doing business with houses in Germany.' Thereupon he showed me a copy of a cablegram, sent from New York by wireless, in which our firm had made inquiries of a Hamburg house in regard to a consignment of cotton.

"'That message,' I said, 'was sent for a client in South America, at his request, and our firm was not acting for itself in any respect.'

"The Secretary then mentioned another cable which was also sent by us for a client and when I said so he acknowledged that it appeared as though cause was not shown why we should be blacklisted. I asked that our name be taken from the list. He replied courteously that the Embassy had no power to do this, but that if we wrote to the Foreign Office it was possible that our request might be granted. I said then:

"'This we certainly will not do. We would not lower our dignity to such an extent as to request permission of the British Government for an American firm to do business abroad. I am sure that my partners would agree with me that it would be better to close up our affairs rather than seek authority from a foreign Government to transact business.'

"An exporter just called upon me," continued the banker, "to say that he had the surprise of his life to find himself on the list. His business is limited to trade between this country and the Far East, and as the result of the implied discrimination between 300 and 400 American business houses, who have bought Eastern commodities through him for many years, will have to suffer. In my opinion the publication of the list amounts to intimidation of American firms and if our Government does not take quick action, it is probable that even more drastic developments will occur. From what I have been able to ascertain, the British authorities have no criticism to make of firms which are useful to them, irrespective of the amount of business which these same firms may do with German houses. Blacklisted houses and individuals cannot help but suffer heavy losses from the publication of their names, but they fear greater losses which may result if the State Department does not protest vigorously."

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONGRESS IN FRANCE

Paris, July 11.—A recent issue of Jus Suffragii gives some information with regard to the annual congress of the Union Francaise Pour le Suffrage des Femmes.

Mme. De Witt Schlumberger, the President, in her opening speech said: "I am not one of those who say that our duties ought to make us forget the rights that we claim—rights we need in order to accomplish fully our duties as thinking women understand them. We even think that, having recognized the necessity for women's suffrage for the improvement of human society, it is our duty to continue to claim this right. I am not even one of the many who think that the question of woman suffrage is not pressing at the present moment, and does not fit in with the daily preoccupation and anguish of the war. It goes without saying that this is not a time for suffrage meetings; every one of us has more pressing duties, and we have certainly shown by our actions that we understand the situation; but, on the other hand, do not let us commit the mistake of thinking there is no connection between the war and the rights we claim. I am struck, on the contrary, by the way in which the demand for suffrage, based on justice and on the affirmation that force must not triumph over right, harmonizes with the preoccupations of the war.

"The fundamental idea of right is at the root of all the present struggles between the peoples. . . . We must recognize that the cause of women's suffrage can only be founded on justice: it is the pivot on which the whole question turns. Therefore, everything which tends to bring about the triumph of the forces of right and justice, and which will diminish the prestige of violent and material force, will serve the cause of women and bring its success nearer. Everything that will accustom people and individuals to take justice as the starting point of their actions will be a factor favorable to our cause. We desire success," said Mme. de Witt Schlumberger in conclusion, "not to establish in the world after the war the militarism of the Allies in place of a German militarism, but to prepare the pacific organization of Europe, which is what we aim at, and for which we think women should work effectually."

Among the resoltions put to the congress was one by Mlle. Bigot, which demanded that "the woman of the belligerent countries who have suffered so much by the war, and who through long years will bear the consequences of it, petition their respective governments that they should take part in the diplomatic conferences which will take place with a view to the re-establishment of peace, and that they should be represented by one or two women. They demand it as much in reparation of the past, which has kept them in subordination, as a pledge of freedom in the future above all, they demand it to prevent the return of such conflagrations."

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Details Show Frightfulness Of 'Frisco's Bomb Explosion

Child's Foot Torn Completely Off--Piece of Flag Standard Driven Through Marcher's Leg

San Francisco, Cal, July 22.—Four persons were killed, one woman received injuries from which she died within an hour, and forty-one were injured this afternoon when a timed dynamite bomb was exploded in the crowd viewing the great preparedness parade, in which 50,000 residents of San Francisco and the bay cities marched.

The bomb made of nails and cartridges and dynamite, was placed in a suit case in front of a saloon before which hundreds of people were standing. The force of its explosion wrecked the building and practically demolished stores adjoining and across the street.

Clew in Warning Cards

An anonymous warning in the shape of a post card, sent to hundred of persons over the city several days ago furnished the police with a clew on which they at once set to work. These cards were believed at the time they were received to have been sent out by a crank opposed to the preparedness parade and were not taken serfously.

One suspect, whose identity is withheld has been taken. When arrested he began to repeat, "I didn't do it. I didn't do it," though the police say no specific charge had been lodged against him.

Explodes in Crowd's Midst

About 2 o'clock, half an hour after the head of the parade had passed Stewart and Market streets marching from the Ferry building, a deafening explosion shattered the windows for several blocks around and threw the spectators into a panic.

The bomb in the suitcase had gone off in the thickest part of the Market street crowd. Scores of persons were knocked down and others slightly or seriously injured. People standing on the sidewalk were heaped in a screaming, yelling mass.

Child's Foot Torn Off

The foot of one child was torn completely off and a marcher, carrying a big American flag, had the standard blown from his hands and a piece of it driven through his leg.

Blood and flesh, spattered across the sidewalk and among the spectators, made a hideous spectacle. Many persons collapsed or fought their way out.

At the moment of the explosion veterans of the famous First California volunteers were passing Stewart Street. The blare of bands and the thunder of drum corps almost drowned the thunder of the blast.

Call Police Reserves

In the throng of watchers, however, the confusion continued. Patrolmen in the vicinity of the explosion turned in a hurry call for police reserves and ambulances and made a futile effort to check the panic.

It was fully half an hour after the reserves arrived before a semblance of order was restored and the police began their preliminary investigation by questioning those not too seriously hurt and other witnesses who had escaped injury.

Fifteen minutes before the explosion occurred a hundred Red Cross nurses who were marching in the parade had passed the tragedy corner. They were immediately withdrawn from the parade and rushed to the scene to give first aid to the injured.

Those most seriously hurt were removed to hospitals and the bodies of the dead to morgues, at which places the task of identification was taken up.

'Two Blown to Bits'

"Two women standing beside me were blown to bits," said one woman, Mrs. Kinsley Van Loon of Oakland, who, with her two children, was injured. The police say it is possible that some bodies were blown out of existence.

Every possible precaution, police officials said tonight, was taken, but the innocent looking suit case, standing where a country visitor, of whom there were thousands, might have set it down, attracted no attention.

The force of the bomb was astonishing. Handsful of empty revolver and rifle shells, blown through the crowd by the explosion, were picked up in the gutters by souvenir hunters.

Pipe Blown Two Blocks

A piece of lead pipe was blown two blocks into the Northwestern Pacific railroad waiting room in the Ferry building. A woman's gold watch, presumably belonging to one of the victims, was blown through the air and landed in a fruit stand a block and a half away.

Through this violence the parade wended, without a break. The veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, waiting in Stewart Street to fall into line, escaped death by a hair and proceeded with the march. An ambulance, summoned to care for a fainting spectator, stood across the street when the explosion occurred. The patient had his leg fractured and a man aiding the attendants fell with a fractured skull, but the ambulance steward was uninjured. He packed both men and some other victims into his ambulance and rushed them to a hospital.

Note to the Press Warned of Tragedy

San Francisco, Cal., July 22.—All the newspaper offices in San Francisco yesterday received a communication written in Roman script with an indelible pencil, many of the words being heavily underscored. The communication was signed: "The Determined Exiles from Militaristic Government. Italy, Germany, U. S., Italy, Russia, Russia." In several instances the writer repeated himself. The communication read:

"Editor: Our protests have been in vain in regards to this preparedness propaganda, so we are going to use a little direct action on the 22d, which will echo around the earth and show that Frisco really knows how and that militarism cannot be forced on us and our children without a violent protest.

"Things are going to happen to show that we will go to any extreme, the same as the controlling class, to preserve what little democracy we still have. Don't take this as a joke, or you will be readily awakened. Awaken (sic), We have sworn to do our duty the masses and only send warning to those who are wise but who are forced to march to hold their jobs, as we want to give only the Hypocritical (sic), patriots who shout for war, but never go, a real taste of war.

"Kindly ask the chamber of commerce to march in a solid body, if they want to prove they are no cowards. A copy has been sent to all the papers, our duty has been done so far."

FRENCH ARE REPLACED BY JAPANESE TROOPS

Tokio, August 15.—Japanese troops have taken charge of the sections of the Peking-Mukden railway line, formerly guarded by the French troops. Forces of Japanese soldiers are now stationed at the new station at Tientsin and the station at Yangtsun, both of which were formerly guarded by the French.

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When we eat, which is a necessity to all of us to preserve life, Commonsense demands we should have **Carefully Selected** and **Properly Prepared** food in order to avoid illness and perhaps death.
When you buy paint—which is just as necessary to preserve the life of buildings of any description as food is to preserve your life, commonsense demands you should choose only the best paint and then see that it is properly applied.
Think this over and see if you don't agree with me.
To be continued. Watch for No. 2.
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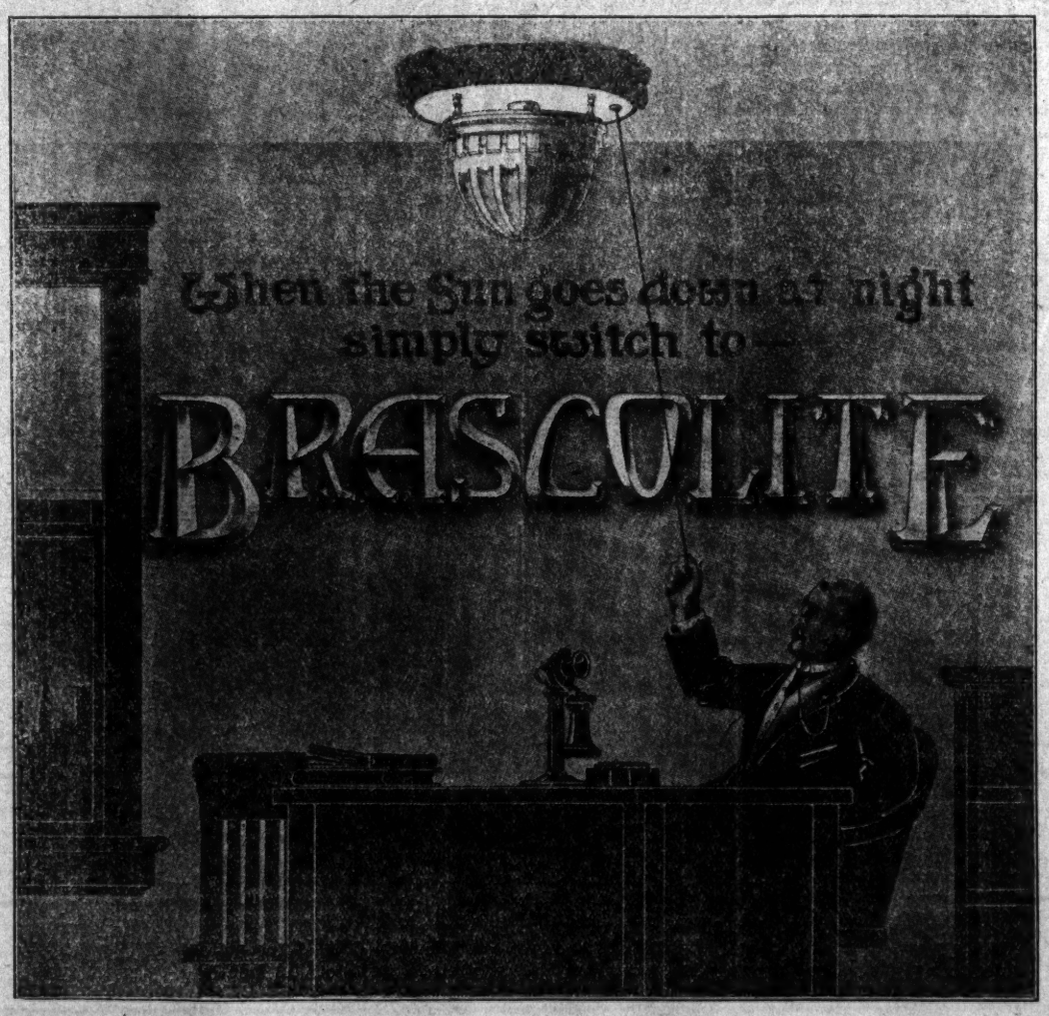

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Department of Philosophy,
Soochow University
7th December, 1915.
Ellis G. Brode, Esq.,
Shanghai.
Dear Sir:—
In reply to yours of the first, I may say that we are all greatly pleased with the "Brascolite" fixtures in our new Church. I sent a sketch plan of the auditorium to the Luminous Unit Co., and on their advice purchased six large fixtures for the auditorium. We have twenty-four smaller fixtures in the rest of the Church, Sunday school room, stairs, landings, pastor's study, choir room, etc. As there is nothing else approaching them in the way of modern fixtures in the city, they naturally attract much attention and are greatly admired.
Very truly yours,
W. B. Nance

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Broad Aspects Of Prussian Statecraft

However the Future Historian May Criticise, He Must Admit That It Has Been Instrumental in Building Up the German Empire Says Franz Erich Junge

By Franz Erich Junge
(*New York Times*)

IT is not the object of this inquiry to ascertain whether the great European war was started from within the fatherland in order to preserve, or from without in order to destroy, those basic principles of national virility for which Prussia stands. What will remain as the incontrovertible verdict of pragmatic history—after all the follies of contemporary judgment have long been buried and forgotten—is that this war was as necessary for the restoration of the inner balance between the centrifugal and the centripetal forces in the fatherland as it was for the restoration of the outer balance between the aspirations of the East and the temptations of the West.

Sociologically speaking, Germany, at the beginning of the twentieth century, was in a period of transition. That period was characterized by the changes—on the part of the people—of abode from the farms to the cities; of occupation from agriculture to industry; of the modes of life from frugality to abundance; and of general political attitude from subordination to emancipation; the liberalism of the South and West being held in check by the conservatism of the North and East. Politically speaking, Germany was at the parting of her ways. Forced by the growth of population to turn to new pastures, and desirous to secure her legitimate place in the sun by peaceful means, but hemmed in by strong neighbors and an all-dominant sea power, there was nothing left to prepare for the final struggle which had to come.

Every age and country has its spells and superstitions. At one time it is the divinity of kings, at another the divinity of parliaments and constitutions. In Prussia it is the divinity of the State, to which all individual aspirations must be subordinate. "Unus homo, nullus homo" and "suprema lex salus publica"; these two sentences contain the essence of Prussian statecraft, while its philospohy of heroism and resignation is well expressed in the following German proverb: "Life is great, but not the greatest of good; and it must never become so valuable to man that he grows unwilling to lay down his life for his friends!" Here we note the combination of Spartan principles with Christian ethics, exalting the sacrifice for a noble cause, namely, national expediency, which, for the Prussian, is the ultimate goal of social harmony, while for the German of the romantic period that goal was higher or more visionary, as you will, namely, "above all nations stands humanity!"

FUTURE historians commenting on the present universal conflict will probably admit that Prussian statecraft—subordinating, as did, the philosophy of vision to the philosophy of common sense, and the rule of chaos to the rule of discipline and organization—has been instrumental in building up the German Empire. But they may also admit that Prussian dominion, so intolerant of individual initiative, has reduced the German people—sociologically speaking—to a status from which it took generations to emancipate themselves. Conscious submission to intelligent leadership is conductive to efficiency and categoric for the social and industrial enterprises of mankind. But when applied to politics at large it is hardly helpful toward developing those distinct qualities of self-reliance, uprightness and balance of conduct which cultivate and constitute power of personality.

But whatever may be said against the principles of Prussian statecraft, it must in fairness be admitted that it has always been frank in its concessions and modest in its claims, consistent in its rule of discipline and impatient of the policy of fits and starts so typical of democratic countries. It has always advocated masculinism, prolificacy and vigor as the rule of eugenics, and has discouraged all that is feeble, effeminate and decadent. It has never professed to the advocacy of "human rights" or to the defense of other well-sounding phrases of political philosophy. Instead it has been satisfied to mind the business of the German people—and of nobody else—without apology to cosmoplitanism, with full consciousness of its responsibilities and with results which have caused envy, bewilderment, and confusion in the world..

THIS, then, can be said without fear of contradiction; Prussian statecraft has always stood for political realism, confining its activities to national tasks and leaving the discourse of other problems to orators and priests. It has organized the somewhat confused idealism of the German people and has directed it—often against their will—into channels of public service leading to the common good. For even a catastrophe like the present has its redeeming features when viewed from the standpoint of the nation-builder. In spite of the fierce antagonism which it created by forcing the world to revise its standards of military and civic competence, and of the odium under which it was to be buried, the Prussian precept of statecraft has risen high above domestic controversy and, today, is becoming the dominant factor of political speculation all over the world. And though it cannot be adopted by other nations in the gross, there may be in it some good food for reflection.

It would be dangerous, however, to gravitate without cause and reservation from one extreme of policy into the other. According to the historian Fereor, changes of government, whether they tended in one direction or in the other, in the majority of cases have proved disastrous. And it certainly does not seem easier for a State to turn from liberty to discipline than it is to turn from discipline to liberty. Awakened to the realization of the dangers which an excess of individual liberty and lack of administrative restraint entails, the democratic countries, under the shock of this catastrophe, are apt to burden themselves with executive measures, armaments, conscription, and what-not—measures which must of necessity impair the sense of free institutions in those countries, and, in turn, may impair also the blessings of liberal regime, which, owing to their more favorable natural situation, they may be able to preserve.

Of course, it must be conceded that the problems which confront the democratic countries in case of Prussia's ascendency to word dominion, are difficult, and that in order to survive in the new environment they are bound to avail themselves, to some extent at least, of those very methods of national mobilization and organization which have characterzed and decided the issues of this conflict.

In addition to the rise of Germany in the West and of Japan in the East, both united by common devotion to imperialistic ideals, both efficient in the arts of war as well as of peace, and both too far apart to paralyze each other, there rises—visible only to the initiated—a third power. Quite as formidable as the second and the first, and greater even in its scope and consequence, it builds its imperium on the action and control, not of the physical and mental, but of the spiritual forces if its constituents.

IT is one of the paradoxes of history that Germanic influence which in the War of Reformation had been instrumental in reducing the power of the Roman Church should now be instrumental in fortifying and restoring it again to worldly influence by crippling those very countries which have either shunned the Pope's authority, like Russia and England, or have flayed it, like Italy and France. The restoration of Poland and Belgium, of Ireland and the Balkan States, linked to the Catholic countries of Alsace-Lorraine, Bavaria, and Austria-Hungary, as eminent domains of papal influence, in addition to the changes which must attened Italy's participation in the campaign, will be the inauguration or rather renewal of a traditional alliance between Emperor and Pope, which it has always been the ambition of the Kaiser to restore.

And though it may seem absurd at first sight for a Protestant ruler to claim protectorship both over Catholicity and Mohammedanism at the same time, the coalition of interests between the sword and the cross—and whatever symbol may designate the regenerated power of Islam—is natural. For while the one exalts duty and the other faith, the one claims the body and the other the soul of his followers, they will found their rule on inspired devotion. And it is by their alliance, and by their alliance only, that they can hope to retain that much coveted mastery over men, and that they can counteract and coerce those numerous and diversified—but disorganized — individualistic efforts which, when left unchecked, must ultimately end in their overthrow.

WHATEVER may be our personal leanings in this great conflict of principles, and whatever may be our grievances and complaints, we have been singularly auspicious, as a generation, to live and see—as it will not be given men for generations to see—the most stupendous refluent movement which has struck this planet since the Age of Reformation, culminating, as it now appears, in the capture—political, social, economic, and religious—of democracy by imperialism, and of individualistic endeavor by organization under enlightened leadership.

Whether the adoption of executive efficiency and national co-operation as the essential instruments of modern statecraft, which must come to pass in the various countries as the ultimate result of Prussia's triumph in this war, whether this adaptation will be helpful in elevating the art of humane living among the nations, or whether the broadcast dissemination of such a policy will only serve to augment the rivalry and antagonism among the different constituents of the human family—these are questions which cannot be answered immediately or with authority.

But as there is no event in the divine order of things, however dismal and incomprehensible it may appear to our limited vision when it first occurs, which, sooner or later, is not conducive to some good result, it may safely be assumed that this war of reconstruction will have a similar favorable effect in the domain of politics, as the War of Reformation had in the domain of religion. While the one has given us a cleaner Church, incidentally creating a new atmosphere of mutual respectfulness and an attitude of suspended judgment among the opposing factions, the other will give us a cleaner State, incidentally establishing a new standard of national consciousness, a readjustment of international relations, and a more permanent, though not definite, state of balance among the contesting powers.

Civilization has always proceeded by refluent movements, and the striving for peace is not exempt from conflict. "All the justice in the world has been attained by struggle; every important rule of right has had to be wrung from those who have opposed it; and every right, that of a people as well as that of an individual, presupposes the constant state of vigilance to assert it!" (Ihering.) FRANZ ERICH JUNGE.

PIERRE LOTI ON THE FIRING LINE

Famous French Novelist Writes a Vivid Description of the Most Desolate Sector at the Front

One of the most dismal sectors of the French battle line, an arid country of muddy trenches and dark burrows, shellswept at all times, is described in the following article by Pierre Loti, the distinguished novelist and member of the French Academy. M. Loti is a Captain in the French Navy, but is apparently assigned to staff duty on shore.

By Pierre Loti

THE belt fifteen or twenty kilometers wide, so horribly hacked to pieces, which, in our France, extends from the North Sea to Alsace, and follows the line of trenches where the Barbarians have their burrows, the belt of deep anguish and of great glory, just at this point, I think, attains its completest likeness to an evil dream, and at the same time to its completest horror; I say 'just here,' for I have not the right to be more exact; so 'just here,' in a certain district which, even before the war, had received a sad surname, something like the desolate, the poverty-stricken, or even, if you will, the 'lousy.' For even before the great devastation, it was very arid, almost without vegetation, treeless bottom-lands, a few tufts of stunted pines, poverty-stricken villages, which had not even the grace to be old, for, from century to century, the savages from Germany had come to gambol there, and after their passage everything had to be rebuilt.

And at present, since the new great onrush which has surpassed every known abomination, how strange it is, almost fantastic, this region of poverty with its charred ruins, with its chalk-colored soil, dug and redug to its deepest entrails, as if by myriads of burrowing animals! I make my way thither in an auto, on a mission intrusted to me, and I had never hitherto seen it in this mess of earth, in which our poor little warriors in their blue cloaks are so piteously mired up to the thighs.

My heart grows more constricted as I advance along these foundered roads, which are ever more crowded with our dear soldiers, so grievously bespattered with mud that they have become grayish. The rare villages on the common are more and more mutilated by shells, and we are done with seeing village women or children; no more civilians, nothing but blue helmets—but there are thousands of them. Every hillock we meet now seems to be inhabited by tribes of cave-dwellers; every slope that faces us, as we approach, and which thus escapes the sight and the fire of the enemy, is pitted with the mouths of burrows, in lines or rising above each other in several stories, and from which you see human heads coming forth, helmeted, catching the sun. What sort of a country is this, is it prehistoric or only very distant? Assuredly, you would not think it part of France. But for a sharp wind, you might almost believe, beneath this sky too blue for a Northern sky, you might believe that it was the banks of the Upper Nile, the Libyan chain, in which gape the rock-hewn caverns.

Once more we come to the wraith of a village, the last I shall pass through, for those which, further on, mark out the road towards the Barbarians, are no longer anything but shapeless heaps of stones, that look like burial-mounds. Even this one, be it understood, is three-quarters demolished; slabs of walls curiously perforated, and marked with black marblings of soot, in the places where the chimneys were. But numbers of soldiers are gayly seated at breakfast, under the wholly illusory shelter which these remnants of houses offer them; there are even quarter-masters who, on improvised tables, are serenely busy over their accounts.

Bang! A shell! A shell fired from very far off, and at a venture by the Barbarians, without any definite purpose, but with the hope that it may still injure some one. It has fallen on the ruins of a roofless stable, where some poor horses were tied up, and now two of them are lying on their backs, their four legs brandished in the air, as they all do when they come to die; they redden the ground with jets of blood, which come out in spurts from their chests as if driven by a pump.

After the village, soon left behind, I enter the solitude, which always has a certain air of solemnity, that, stretched from one end to the other of the battle-front, indicates the immediate neighborhood of the Barbarians. The sun, astonishingly strong, showers its arrows upon this tragic desert. And now, every time my auto stops, hesitating, for one cause or another, and the motor ceases to hum, I hear louder and ever louder the rumble of the guns.

At last, I reach the furthest point that my auto can take me to; if I took it any further, it would be seen by the Boches, and the shells, which stray here and there through the air, would converge on it; it becomes necessary to stow it away, behind a fold in the ground, and to go on alone on foot.

First, I have to telephone to General Quarters—and the "telephone office" is the black hole hidden among sparse brushwood; by a very narrow ladder I make my way down seven or eight meters into the earth, where I find, as "telephone girls," four soldiers, who are lit up by tiny electric lamps, like glowworms. They are territorials, in their forties; and the man who hands me the telephone is wearing a wedding ring on his finger—doubtless he has somewhere back there, in the open world, somewhere where life is still possible, a wife and children. He tells me however, that he has been for six months already in this damp hole, underground ceaselessly swept by shells, and he says it with smiling resignation, as if the sacrifice were entirely natural; his comrades likewise speak of their ant-hill life without a shadow of complaint. And they are admirable also, all these patient heroes of the darkness, not less, perhaps, than their comrades who fight in the open air, in the broad light of day, stirred by a shared excitement.

As one leaves the burrow, in which noises are muffled, one clearly hears again the sound of cannon, and one is met by the dazzling brilliance of this unaccustomed sun.

I have about two kilometers to pass in the strange desert to reach a poor little group of shriveled pines that I make out over there on a bit of rising ground. It is there that I have arranged to meet an officer of engineers regarding the mission with which I am charged.

The semblance of a desert, I ought rather to say, for it is densely inhabited underneath by our soldiers under arms and alertly listening. At the least sign of an attack they will pour out of a thousand holes; but for the moment, in the whole width of the expanse, one hardly sees even one or two blue cloaks, which prowl from one shelter to another.

And a terribly noisy desert, for, besides the continual detonations of artillery, more or less near, you hear some kind of huge beetles, as it were, flying overhead, which make almost as much noise as aeroplanes when they go past, but which, from their velocity, are invisible; they go past at haphazard, and when they dash their heads hard against the soil one sees pebbles, earth, fragments of iron, spurting up like a sheaf. On the horizon toward the east is silhouetted against the sky one of those funeral mounds of rubbish which mark the sites of former villages, and it is there that the monstrous beetles fall most ferociously, each time splashing up a spray of plaster and dust; a bombardment which is as stupid as it is useless, since all this is already dead.

Today also, a day of universal mud, two kilometers here in this region where so many of our poor sodiers are condemned to live, represent at least ten elsewhere, so difficult is it to walk. The mud grips you to the ankles, and you cannot draw your feet out of it, because it sticks like birdlime. The wind remains cold, but in the midst of a sky that is too blue glows a sun that bakes one's head, and beneath the steel helmet, which grows heavier, the sweat stands in beads on the forehead.

This is the first time that I have found myself so absolutely and infinitely alone, in the midst of this stage setting of immense desolation, which today, as it chances, is sparkling with light, and is only the more mournful for that. Until I reach the little wood to which an errand of duty calls me I need think of nothing; I need not occupy myself with anything; I need not avoid the shells, which would not give me time to avoid them, nor even choose the spot to set my foot down since it sinks in everywhere equally. And so it comes that I drift back again to the mood of former days, to my mood of mind before the war, and all these things to which I have grown used I see and judge as though they were new.

Only a score of months ago who would have imagined such a face of things? Thus, these countless excavations—white, because the soil of this region is white—excavations that stretch on all sides and which mark across the wilderness multitudes of zebra-tracings—is it possible that they mark out the only paths along which our soldiers of France can move today with a sort of half security? . . . Little sunken ways, some of them full of curves, some of them straight, which have been named "guts," and which we have had to multiply, to multiply to such a point that the earth is furrowed by them to infinity! What an enormous sum of toil they represent, these mole paths, lying in a network over hundreds of leagues! If we add the trenches, the shelter caves, all these catacombs that plunge down into the hearts of the hills, one's mind stops dead before such a total of excavation, that might seem the work of centuries.

And these things that look like fishing nets stretched on all sides. If one were not informed in advance and accustomed to them, could one divine what they can possibly be? You might think that gigantic spiders had been spinning their webs among these myriads of posts, sometimes planted in straight lines, sometimes forming circles or half moons, tracing across the wide expanse designs that must be cabalistic in order better to ensnare and envelop the Barbarians. And besides they have terribly reinforced them, multiplying them twice, nay, ten times, since my last passage, these stake nets, and our web-spinning soldiers have had to make among them turnings and passages, with the enormous reels of barbed wire which they carry under their arms.

But there is one thing that you can understand at the first glance, and which adds to the grim horror of the whole scene, and that is the enclosures sprinkled here and there, the wooden fences that shut in closely packed groups of poor little burial crosses, made of two pieces of wood. That you can tell at once, alas! and see exactly what it is! Here they lie therefore, under the thunder of the big guns, as though the battle was not yet finished for them, our dear departed ones, our unknown, magnificent heroes—whom even those who weep for them cannot now come nigh, because death is passing ceaselessly in the air above their silent little gatherings.

Ah! To complete the unreality of

(Continued on Page 9)

Kwannon, Goddess Of Mercy

(*Written at Poo T'oo, the sacred Island of Buddhism*)
By Bertha O. Attaway

OH, gilded Goddess, from the far Serene
Of your dim, high throne, curtained by incense
And myriad gonfalons, speak me whence
Comes your peace ineffable, strangely seen
From the vast remote of my Christian creed?
Amidst your clustered godlings, the gorgeous screen
Of antique incense vessels, all a-sheen
With lights from giant, dim, red candles, screed
On screed of ancient gilded hieroglyphs
Inscribed on Orient colors, calm you sit,
While upward thru your sanctuary drifts
The rhythms of the bonzes' chanting. Lit
Suddenly by flare of burning prayers, your face
Glows faintly on me—or does it?—for a space.

* * *

KWANNON, Goddess of Mercy, Kindly Light
Of Universal Shining, why do I weep
Before your shrine? Why should the inner deep
Of my heart's fount of tears at very sight
Of you, and sound of all your worshippers
Pour forth its showers? Yon woman kneeling—is't hers
To know your peace as I am not? Sad plight
Is mine. Oh, gilded Goddess on your throne,
So far, so dim, so sweet, faintly a-shine!
The bell and drum sound solemnly and line
By line your grey-robed priests file forth—are gone.
I stand beside the temple doors—alone.
Kwannon, why should I weep before your shrine?

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

SAY-JIGGS- YOU MUSTNT MISS DINTY'S CHOWDER PARTY TODAY-
WELL I'LL GO IF YOU WALK UP TO THE HOUSE WHILE I GIVE ME WIFE SOME EXCUSE
JUST TELL HER THE TRUTH IT ALWAYS PAYS AND I'LL BET SHE'LL LET YOU GO
WELL I'LL TRY IT BUT YOU DON'T KNOW ME WIFE
WAIT-I'LL BE RIGHT OUT
REMEMBER- TELL THE TRUTH-
NO!
I GUESS THERE'S NO USE WAITIN-
GEO MCMANUS

Pierre Loti On The Firing Line

(Continued from Page 8)

it all, here comes a black bird of gigantic wing-stretch, a monster of the apocalypse, that flits past noisily high above me. He flies on toward France, seeking doubtless the more sheltered region where women and children begin to be found, with the hope of slaughtering some of them.

I walk on, if one call it walking, this wearisome and inexorable process of plunging through the mud. And finally I arrive at the little grove of trees where we are to meet. I am glad of it, for my helmet and cloak had become a heavy burden under this unexpectedly burning sun. It happens that I am the first to arrive; the officer whom I have summoned—to discuss new defense works, new lines of stake nets, new burrows—is without doubt that blue outline making its way hither, but he is still distant, and I have still a few moments to continue my meditation of the way hither before it is time to become once more concentrated and exact. It is clear that the place is not left entirely alone, for these poor, half-stripped branches offer no more resistance than mere sheets of paper to the huge humming beetles that pass through them from time to time; but all the same a little wood like this keeps you company, shuts you in, spreads something of illusion about you.

I am on a bit of rising ground, from which I look down on all the terrible landscape, the succession of monotonous hillocks zebra-streaked by whitish "guts," and the few trees disheveled by shrapnel bullets. In the further distances these intertwined wires, stretched in all directions, sparkle in the sun, somewhat like "the Virgin's threads," which spread over the meadows in Spring. And on all sides the detonations of artillery keep up their accustomed rumble, which goes on unceasingly here, night and day, like the roar of the ocean against the cliffs.

Ah! the huge bird has found some one to speak to in the air! I see it all at once assailed by a host of those little tufts of white cotton—bursting shrapnel—which look so innocent, but which are so perilous for birds of its breed. It turns about hastily; its crimes are put off for another time.

From behind a nearby rising ground come forth a goup of men in blue, who will reach me before the officer who is coming over there. It is the chance one, the one among thousands of these little processions which one meets incessantly, alas! along the battle front, and which form, so to speak, part of the stage setting. At its head four soldiers are carrying a stretcher, and others are following, to relieve them. Attracted also by the illusory protection of the branches, they stop instinctively at the entrance of the little wood to take breath and change shoulders. They come from the first-line trenches, which are three or four kilometers away, and are carrying a "gravely wounded" man to an underground hospital, which is some quarter of an hour away. They also had not foreseen this vicious sun that scorches one's head; they are wearing their helmets and cloaks, and they feel the weight of them as much as that of the precious load which they take such pains to carry steadily; more, they drag along, on each foot, a thick shell of sticky mud which gives them feet like elephants, and the sweat runs in big drops over their fine, tired faces.

"What is the matter with your wounded man?" I ask in a low voice.

In still lower voices they answer me: "He is ripped up the belly—oh! the trench surgeon told us that . . ." They finish the sentence only with a shake of the head, but I understand. For the rest, he has not stirred. His poor hand remains pressed to his brow and his eyes, doubtless to protect them against the baking sun, and I ask: "Why did you not cover his face?" "We did put a handkerchief over it, Colonel, but he took it away; he said he would rather have it like that, so that he can still see something between his fingers."

Ah! but the two last men, besides sweat, have broad smears of blood across their faces and running down their necks. "Oh, nothing much the matter with us, Colonel!" they tell me; "we got that as we came along. We started to carry him along the 'guts,' but it shook him too much; so we came on outside in the open."

Poor, admirable dreamers! To save their wounded man from jolting they have risked all their lives! Two or three of these huge death beetles which ceaselessly hum past have smashed themselves near them against the stones and have sprinkled them with their fragments; the Germans do not take the trouble to shoot at a single passerby like myself, but a group, and especially a litter, is irresistible for them. Of the two who are streaming with blood, one is, perhaps, not much the worse, but the other has an ear torn off, and hanging only by a shred of skin.

"You must get your wound dressed by the surgeon immediately, my friend," I say to him.

"Yes, colonel, we are on our way there to the hospital. It suits exactly."

That is the only thing that has occurred to him to say in complaint: "It suits exactly." And he says it with such a fine, quiet smile, while, thanking me for taking an interest in him.

I hesitate to go closer to look at their gravely wounded man, who has remained without stirring, for fear I might disturb his last thoughts. I do go close to him, however, very gently, because they are going to carry him away.

Ah! He is a mere lad! A village boy; one can guess that at once by his bronzed cheeks, which have just begun to grow pale. The sun, as he wishes, floods his handsome 20-year-old face, which is at the same time vigorous and candid, and his hand is still held like a guard before his eyes, which are set and seem no longer to perceive anything. They must have given him morphine to keep him from suffering too much. Humble child of our countryside, brief little life, what is he dreaming of, if he is still dreaming? Perhaps of his kerchiefed mamma, who wept happy tears every time she recognized his childish writing on an envelope from the front? Or is he dreaming of the farm garden that held his earliest years

I see on his breast the handkerchief with which they tried to cover his face; it is of fine linen, embroidered with a marquis's coronet—the coronet of one of his bearers. He had wanted "to go on seeing things," doubtless in his terror of the great night. But even this sun, which must dazzle him, will soon cease suddenly to be recognizable for him; to begin with, it will be the half-darkness of the hospital, and, immediately afterward, will begin for him the long inexorable night, in which no sun will ever dawn again.

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Speech of Chancellor Is Debated in the Reichstag

Count Westarp Only Speaker to Try to Justify Attack On Von Bethmann-Hollweg's Policy

Berlin, July 11.—Events proved that for the parliamentary session in question at least, the chancellor's impassioned defense in the Reichstag marked the climax of the inter-political struggle. When the House reassembled on the following day there were evidences of a general desire to smooth over as much as possible, although, as the Frankfurter Zeitung has observed, it remains to be seen whether there will by any noticeable and permanent postponement of the combined political attack on the chancellor, an attack which has revealed numerous pan-German elements and a large section of the National Liberals to be on the side of the Conservatives. That, observed the Frankfort paper, will largely depend on the further political and military development of things. To entertain any illusions as to the matter would be unwise and the impression conveyed to us by the utterances of the chancellor himself is that he too has no such illusions.

One of the surprises of the resumed debate was that the Center saw fit to take part in it, and also that it proclaimed, through its leader, Dr. Spahn, its conversion to the chancellor's views. Previously, it will be remembered, the party was associated with the Conservative opposition in demanding a ruthless submarine campaign, but it did not join in the renewed attack led by the latter, probably, it is mooted, because its members do not see eye to eye with each other on the subject of the submarine war and peace aims.

On the occasion in question, however, Dr. Spahn asserted, that for his part he had been convinced by the chancellor's arguments that relations with America must not be broken off on account of the submarine war, and that he gathered that the latter's visit to southern Germany had shown him that his views were endorsed in that part of the country. Dr. Spahn also preferred to assume that opposition to the chancellor came from writers of pamphlets only, and not from members of the House, and contended that an intimate exchange of views always had and always would go on beteen members and the head of the government.

Dr. Gradnauer, a member of the Social Democratic group, followed with a thorough-going defence of the Chancellor which would have been well calculated to confirm the Conservative assertion that the Socialists are the main support of the latter, but for some critical comment on internal politics towards the close of the speech. Dr. Gradnauer took the opportunity to announce that his party had decided to vote for the new taxation scheme as it considered that the position still necessitated the maintenance of the policy adopted on August 4. The great majority of the nation, he added, did not support the campaign against the chancellor, and in the eyes of all lovers of peace and reasonable people the attacks made on him were really a justification of his policy.

Herr Bassermann, the National Liberal leader, who obviously found himself in a difficult situation, followed with a speech much more moderate in tone than his previous utterances. His party he said merely desired a ruthless submarine campaign because it was convinced it would shorten the war, and that it was not by treaties, but by victory and force that the predominance and freedom of the seas would be won . As for a conference such as Mr. Wilson contemplated at which every nation would be allowed to choose a government for itself, that would mean the discussion of the entire Irish, Indian, Egyptian, Boer and other questions and would certainly not lead to a speedy peace. For the rest, however, Herr Bassermann also preferred to assume that there had been no need for the chancellor to defend himself from opposition in the Reichstag, and joined in his protest against anonymous pamphlets whose name, he said, was legion.

Dr. von Payer then defended the chancellor without reservation on behalf of the Progressives, declaring roundly that the agitation had been carried on with a freedom hiterto unknown in German politics, and was unmistakably aimed at the overthrow of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. Count Westarp, the Conservative leader, who followed, was the only speaker who endeavored to justify the organized attack on the latter's person and policy on the ground that it was actuated by pure patriotism, and then went on courteously, but firmly, to criticize his friendly attitude towards the Socialists, who, he insisted, had by no means abandoned their program—a program that involved the support of revolution and republicanism. As for the chancellor's foreign policy, he agreed that it was right to endeavor to detach England from her allies, but the question was whether the right means had been employed; that was, whether it would not have been much better to show firmness rather than an inclination to yield, as in 1912, and to have recognized the hopelessness of such a policy sooner.

In any case the policy of reconciliation with England had failed now and must not be revived, nor must any war aim be relinquished on its account. England's power must be weakened and that of Germany strengthened by every possible means, including the submarine campaign, the differences of opinion concerning which had not been removed at the secret session. As America had failed to fulfill the stipulation in the German note, the German government had now recovered its freedom of decision and could again institute a ruthless submarine campaign. As for the proposal of President Wilson as a mediator, the Conservatives, Count Westarp asserted, considered the idea unendurable, and was proceeding to remark that the German nation had no confidence in him, when he was interrupted by prolonged protests from the Center, the Progressives and the Socialists.

The speaker concluded, as Herr Bassermann had done, with a tribute to the navy and Admiral von Tirpitz, and then the chancellor rose to reply in much more measured terms than those he had employed the day before. After observing, in answer to various criticisms, that he had merely selected at random two pamphlets from a pile of others, and had even then only dwelt upon their salient points, he paused to note Count Westarp's declaration regarding President Wilson. "I can only say," he said, "that I have read in the papers that President Wilson intends to mediate, and I also see that the English press has declared very decidedly against such mediation. Officially I have received no intimation whatever that President Wilson desires to mediate. As for our allowing a peace mediator to exercise pressure on us to rob us of the fruits of our victories—I believe you will not expect me to declare expressly that I am not the man for such peace negotiations."

Turning to the criticism of his policy toward the Socialists, the chancellor asked pardon for his optimism, but owned that he cherished the hope that the distinction between national and anti-national parties would be found to have disappeared after the war. The distinction between the Right and the Left would, of course, continue to exist, but not necessarily on the same basis as before. Whereupon he proceeded to demonstrate his complete partiality by administering a rebuke to the Socialists for their decision to vote against the budget, and exhorting them to abandon republicanism, and to be thankful that they had a monarchy and were not in the same case as certain other people. Finally, after pointing out that he was unable to answer in public the references made to the submarine war and referring openly to "the parties that are now fighting against me," the chancellor concluded with an appeal for unity so that the fatherland might emerge victorious and great from the war.

The debate was brought to a close by Herr Ledebour, who spoke for the Social Democratic Labor Association, and delivered a long speech totally repudiating the chancellor's advice to his friends, and proclaiming that his party meant to reject the budget because the whole existing order of society was contrary to the interests of the people. If, he said, a majority in the House would do the same the government would have to give place to another, and if it did not the people would have a right to oust it, for in such a case revolution was its good right. In another passage he remarked that, viewed from an historical perspective, there was actually little difference between the chancellor and his opponents, as both were merely the executive organs of blind economic forces; and then again Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's prediction as to the people making short work of the men round Liebknecht showed that he was very badly informed as to the position within the Socialist, party. In contradistinction to other speakers Herr Ledebour also insisted that the first great problem after the war would be to effect a reconciliation with France and establish an endurable arrangement with England, and also to put an end to the hostility to Russia when she had lost her non-Russian speaking possessions.

When he had finished his address Herr Ruhle, Dr. Liebknecht's colleague, attempted to speak, but was prevented from doing so by the now familiar method of closing the debate, a proteeding which, he remarked, was in keeping with the political morals of the present House.

JAPANESE COMMANDER PRAISES BRITISH NAVY

But English Learned Many Lessons in Jutland Battle, Says Officer

Bringing praise for the British navy, Commander N. Suyetsugu, special military observer dispatched to England by the Japanese Naval Board in October, 1914, has just returned to Japan by the Inaba Maru says The Japan Advertiser. Commander Suyetsugu has been with the British navy for the last two years.

"Whatever criticism one may make, he cannot help but recognize the admirable service rendered by Great Britain's powerful navy since the war began," he said. "It is entirely due to Englands supremacy on the seas that the international trade of the Allied countries has been able to go on, practically unmolested. Japan should not be excepted from those who owe a debt of gratitude to Britain's sea power."

Modern Armament Tested

The Japanese naval cammander said he highly appreciated the courtesy extended him by Great Britain in allowing him every opportunity to study her navy.

"The great battle off Jutland gave a unique opportunity for the British and German navies to test their armaments, ships, guns etc," he continued. "The British navy has made marvelous advancement since Admiral Nelson's victory in the Battle of Trafalgar, but until the Jutland fight there was no opportunity to realize the improvement in sea warfare.

"Many lessons were taught in this battle. One of the most important was the necessity for stronger defense on the decks of the warships. Since the great improvement in the construction of submarines and torpedoes, the British navy has concentrated its energy on defenses against horizontal bombardment made either above the water-line or below the sea.

"During the Jutland combat, the British ships were the objects of a fearful attack made perpendicularly by the Germans. Instead of firing on anything like a straight line, the Germans sent their shells above the enemy's ships, penetrating many of them and causing an exceptionally early sinking.

British Faced New Tactics

"Though they ultimately won the battle, the British officers were forced to face many modern tactics of naval warfare which were utterly strange to them."

Commander Suyetsugu said another illustration of the development in both the British and German ships was the long range at which the battle was waged. It was first started at a distance of 20,000 yards, ending with the fleets 12,000 yards from each other.

Another decisive naval battle between the two great Powers will be unavoidable before the end of the war, declared the Japanese officer.

Only but for a very narrow escape, Commander Suyetsugu would not have lived to make his report to the Japanese Government. He left one of the British warships just one day before she was sunk in the Jutland battle.

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My husband as a medical man has several times had occasion to recommend the use of your foods, and wished me to say that he will continue to do so, as they are admirably suited to conditions of life in China. We have seen them used with success, and the ease and comfort with which they are prepared for use make them an unspeakable boon to parents travelling with young children, or living where fresh milk cannot be be obtained. You may be assured that whenever occasion offers, my husband will recommend your food products without reservation.—E. H. Judd.

A Mother writes: North China.
My little boy aged twenty seven months has had your Foods. He has always been sturdy and strong and the very picture of health, and is now often taken to be four years old; in fact he is the finest baby in Pei-tai-ho, and a splendid advertisement for your popular Foods. Yours truly, Mrs. Howard Payne.

Another Mother writes: China.
I am sending you a photo of my baby boy, 7 months, also one of 1 year and a half, brought up on your splendid food. I recommend it to all my friends out here. Baby has never had one day's sickness, and I started him with the food when he was one month old. Everyone says what a lovely boy he is. You may publish this photo if you like as I think people ought to know what a splendid food it is. Mrs. C. C. Williams.

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And Others

PRUSSIAN GUARDSMEN MAKE HEROIC FIGHT

British Pay Tribute To The Bravery Shown By Foe At Ovillers

BATTLE FOR MACHINE GUNS

Had To Take Them One By One In Struggle That Never Ended

By Philip Gibbs

(*London Daily Chronicle*)

With the British army in the Field, July 18.—In all the fighting during the last fortnight the struggle for Ovillers stands out separately as a siege in which both attack and defence were of the most dogged and desperate kind. The surrender of the remnants of its garrison last night ends an episode which will not be forgotten in history.

These men were of the Third Prussian Guards, and our Commander in Chief in his day's dispatches has paid tribute to their bravery, which is echoed by the officers and men who fought against them. It is a tribute to our own troops also who, by no less courage, broke down the stubborn resistance and captured the garrison.

I have already described the earlier phases of the siege—the first attack on July 1, when our men broke through the outer network of trenches and advanced through sheets of machine gun fire, suffering heavy casualties; the seizure of separated bits of broken trench work by little bodies of gallant men fighting independently, gaining ground by a yard or two at a time, and attacking machine gun posts and bombing posts by hand-to-hand fights; the underground struggle in the great vaulted cellars beneath the ruined town; the surprise attack at night, when a number of fresh troops sprang upon the defences to the western side of the town, and then linking up with the men in captured trenches and ruins, cut the place in half, took many prisoners, and isolated the enemy still holding out in the northern half of the position—all that made the fall of Ovillers imminent, and its fate was sealed when other British troops advanced on its eastern side from La Boisselle upward between that and Contalmaison.

Many different battalions had a share in the fighting. All had suffered and then gave way to new men, who knew the nature of this business, but set grimly to work to carry on the slow process of digging out the enemy from his last strongholds. It was almost literally the work of digging out. The town of Ovillers does not exist; it was annihilated by bombardments and made a rubbish heap of bricks and dust.

But after that, when our men were separated from the enemy by only a yard or two or by only a barricade or two, the artillery on both sides ceased to fire upon Ovillers lest the gunners should kill their own men. They barraged intensely round about. Our shells fell incessantly to the north and east. So that the beleaguered garrison should not get supplies or reinforcements we made a wall of death about them. But, though no shells now burst over the ground where many dead lay strewn there was artillery of a lighter kind, not less deadly. It was the artillery of machine guns and bombs. The Prussian Guards made full use of the vaulted cellars and ruined houses. They made a series of small keeps which were defended almost entirely by machine gun fire.

Between the attacks of our bombing parties they went below ground into dark vaults, where it was safe enough from trench motor and hand grenades, leaving a sentry or two on the lookout for any infantry assault. As soon as we advanced the machine guns set to work and played their nose of bullets across the ground which our men had to cover.

One by one, by getting around about them, by working zigzag ways through cellars and ruins, by sudden rushes of bombing parties led by young officers of daring spirit, we knocked out those machine gun emplacements, and of the gunners who served them until yesterday there was only a last remnant of the garrison left in Ovillers.

These men of the Third Prussian Guard long had been in a hopeless position. They were starving because all supplies were cut off by our never-ending barrage. They had no water supply, so suffered all the torture of great thirst. They were living in a charnal house strewn with the dead bodies of their comrades and with wounded men delirious for lack of drink.

Human nature could make no longer resistance, and at last the officers raised the signal of surrender and came over with nearly 140 men, who held their hands up.

The fighting had been savage. At close grips, in broken earthworks and deep cellars, there had been no sentiment, but British soldiers and Germans had flung themselves upon each other with bombs and any kinds of weapon, but now, when all was ended, the last of the German garrison was received with the honors of war, and none of our soldiers deny them the respect due to great courage.

"They stuck to it splendidly," was the verdict of one them today, and, though there was no love lost between our army and the enemy's it was good at least that we should have none of that silly contempt for the foe which sometimes is expressed by the people, never by the British soldiers, who unconsciously discredit the valor of our men by underestimating the courage and tenacity of those who fight us.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Povang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai via Foochow on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai at 4 p.m. on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Tsingtao today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Newchwang for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Tientsin for Shanghai direct yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Foochow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The O.S.K. s.s. Canada Maru left Hongkong yesterday afternoon for Shanghai calling at Keelung.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan:—Miss M. Webster, Miss M. Free, Mr. F. Ward, Mr. R. Bell, Mrs. S. Taylor Mrs. D. Hall, Mrs. T. H. Harden, Mr. H. E. G. Mumford, Mr. and Mrs. Smart, Mrs. McTurk, Mr. G. R. Minor, Mr. and Mrs. Cutforth and child, Mr. M. Denegri, Mr. S. Nakamura, Mr. Y. Ono, Mr. T. Tanabe, Mrs. and 2 Misses. Chu, Miss Pyle, Mr. R. A. Cringle, Mr. R. L. Chenoweth, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, Mr. N. Yamashita, Mr. A. C. Scriven, Mr. Broughton, Miss M. Conling, Miss Lester, Mr. H. R. Nielsen, Mr. T. Ido, Mrs. H. Hansen and child, Mrs. M. W. Pett and infant, Mr. K. Ebara, Miss Clifford-Bemzie, Mr. Y. Fukunaga, Mr. T Tanmachi Mr. J. Taneda.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Beach, Miss L. Bullmore, Mr. and Mrs. Cheong Sam-ho, Mr. N. C. Caum, Mrs. F. Caum, Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. K. Cheong, Mr. A. Y. K. Cheong, Mr. F. W. Crawford, Mrs. Chan Pak-shiu and 2 infants, Mr. J. E. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Li Yok-lau and infts., Mr. Li Chun-shan, Mr. and Mrs. Lan Lim-Yeung and 3 children, Mrs. Mon Tack, Mrs. E. H. Martin, Miss D. Martin, Mr. A. B. Meader, Miss Meader, Mr. O. Mayall, Mr. Ng Hin-heong, Mr. E. P. Sargent, Mr. Sit Ming-cook, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Shanley, Miss G. Shanley, Mr. W. C. Shanley, Jr., Mr. B. M. Shanley, Mr. J. S. Shanley, Mr. J. Y. Tong, Miss Tseng, Mr. and Mrs. O. Williams, Miss E. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Pik, Dr. Wong Hing-kwang, Mr. Wong Hing-chen, Mrs. A. J. Wood, Mrs. Wong Su-ching, Miss Yung Li-shi. In Trans.t:—Mr. C. B. Brooke, Mr. P. H. Holyoke, Capt. Masuda, Mrs. E. M. Richards and child, Mr. H. H. Gardner, Mr. S. H. Manning, Mr. R. Yamamoto, Mr. K. Doi, Mr. A. Ichioka, Mr. F. Mowers, Mrs. J. H. Taggart, Mr. J. J. Weisenbach, Mr. P. J. Bell, Mrs. Lau Kong, Mrs. Lau Ah-chu, Mr. Laa Kong, Mr. L. B. Barber, Mr. L. Balce, Miss L. T. Bittinger, Miss E. Brown, Mrs. P. J. Bell and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Caswell and infant, Mr. F. A. Coffman, Miss J. Florida, Mr. J. M. Grisword, Mr. H. L. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. H. Heynert and child and infant, Mr. R. S. Horsley, Mr. C. D. Hupp, Mr. L. E. Jacobs, Mr. J. C. Johnston, Mr. R. W. Lawton, Miss I. League, Mr. Lee Honkam, Mr. F. F. Lewis, Mrs. M. McAuley, Mr. H. C. McNamara, Mr. B. F. Mills, Mr. C. C. Mulle, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Ober and child and infts., Mr. A. S. Ochs, Mr. W. V. Ochs, Mrs. H. Pendleton, Miss M. Ponsolle, Mrs. J. Rawak, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. She Shiu-tsoi, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Steuerwald, Rev. and Mrs. J. Roy Strock.

Per I.-C s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Mrs. Shriel and child.

Per P. and O. s.s. Malta from Bombay:—Mr. J. Backhouse, Mr. Y. Noda, Mr. E. R. A. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Miss Petry, Mr. and Mrs. Gerson and child, Mr. H. Reiss, Mr. J. C. Mantle, Mr. Nam Fing-ting, Mr. Slacke, Dr. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Matthewman and child, Mr. E. Davies.

Per P. and O. s.s. Nore from Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. E. Sauer, Mr. Codsi, Mr. J. J. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Azadian and 2 children, Mrs. G. S. Mahomeds, Mrs. A. Sutter, Mrs. P. Turnbull, Mr. S. Ditman, Mrs. Luk and child, Dr. Maluk, Mr. A. Lambden, Miss S. Lambden, Mr. C. Udhaodass, Mrs. D. Parr, Mr. Michael Murphy, Mr. E. Lusby, Mr. and Mrs. Mendelsohn, Mr. P. Bowell, Mr. S. Harrobin, Mr. R. K. Jayakar, Mrs. G. S. Mahomed and inft., Mr. N. Agawa, Miss A. W. Owen.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kingsing from Tientsin:—Mr. Feely. From Weihaiwei:—Mrs. A. Chapman, Miss Vender, Messrs. John Johnstone, K. Smith and Hickling.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming for Tientsin:—Mr. C. Stepharius.

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Have you tried setting aside the water passed upon rising in the morning? If there is a heavy sediment from it after it has stood twenty four hours, you will know your kidneys are not acting properly, and no time should be lost in beginning with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They cleanse and regulate the kidneys like ordinary medicines regulate the bowels. They are guaranteed to contain no poisonous ingredients or habit-forming drugs, but will quickly and permanently restore a regular action of the kidneys.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 19, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.98
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1913
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-10⅝—Tls.	6.93
Exch. @ 72.2—Mex....$	9.60
Peking Bar .....Tls.	350
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	31 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount 6%	
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.13
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476⅝
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-10⅝
London	Demand	2-10 11/16
India	T.T.	214¾
Paris	T.T.	404
Paris	Demand	404½
New York	T.T.	68⅝
New York	Demand	68¾
Hongkong	T.T.	72
Japan	T.T.	73⅞
Batavia	T.T.	166⅝

Bank's Buying Rate

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.		2-11 13/16
London .....4 m-s. Docy.		2-11 13/16
London .....6 m-s. Cdts.		3-⅛
London .....6 m-s. Docy.		3-⅛
Paris .....4 m-s.		418½
New York .....4 m-s.		71⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

£1—Hk. Tls.....	6.62
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs	4.47
" 1—Marks†.....	3.68
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.....	1.32
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.....	1.50
" " 1—Rupees	2.48
" " 1—Roubles.....	2.50
" " 1—Mex.$	1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, August 19, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 26.75
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.20
Ziangbes Tls. 6.80
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.10

Direct Business Reported

Kalpings "B" Tls. 10.25
Butes Tls. 1.90

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, August 19, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kotas Tls. 11.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 11.25 Sept.
Dominions Tls. 13.25 Sept.

Direct

S. M. C. debs. 1916
Tls. 100.00 cash

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

The market remains without animation, and for no particular reason. In the Ningpo district the first rice crop has been gathered, and gives 100% yield, or the highest that Chinese consider that the ground, coupled with perfect climatic conditions, is capable of producing. In the Yangtsze region the crops on the whole are reported to be progressing favorably. Hupeh, Hunan and Szecnuen are exceptionally good, and no very loud complaint is heard from any province. The Chineses in fact say that never has there been such a rice crop since the commencement of the Ching Dynasty, three hundred and forty years ago.

Nevertheless, demand for imports of any shape or kind, languishes, and it cannot even be laid at the door of prohibitive war-costs of everything that this is so, for, in so far as "spot" sales are concerned, the level of values is upon a far lower basis than that at which China has on frequent occasions in the past absorbed with avidity, supplies upon a large scale. The rise in silver that has taken place this year, has helped out importers, sterling values, but that is nothing to do with the question in so far as China's ability to purchase is concerned.

The reason may be deeper than that of purely trade movement, for China has very heavy unproductive outgoings in cash for which she has to thank her "Boxer" indiscretions of 1900, and this, added to a large adverse trade balance, must act as a steady drain to her absorbing power for imports. The average trade balance against China during the last 10 years up to 1914, was Tls. 140,000,000 per annum; add to this about £9,500,000 annually for interest and redemption of loan payments, it does not make for healthy conditions as time goes on, so long as the country remains stagnant in so far as the development of its resources are concerned.

Grey Shirtings 8¼-lbs.—The volume of sales from first hands has been considerably larger for all weights although Auction values have been on the easy side this week. Boy and Cracker at Tls. 3.40, Gold at Tls. 3.32½, Blue Fish at Tls. 3.00, Blue Goose at Tls. 3.00 and Blue Horse at Tls. 2.80 for Tientsin.

4-lbs. to 7-lbs.—In the latter Blue Man at Tls. 2.17½ and Soldier at Tls. 2.15 are advised for Newchwang.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—In 10lbs. Some 4,000 pieces have been shipped off to Hankow and the River ports, particulars of sales being:—Smoker Tls. 4.50, Bridge at Tls. 4.50 Pigshead at Tls. 4.45, Red Cock at Tls. 4.45, Nine Boys at Tls. 3.80, Seven Boys at Tls. 3.75 and C.C. C at Tls. 3.75,

12-lb. 36-inches.—The following sales are made public for Ningpo and Hankow:—Blue Dragon at Tls. 5.20, Soldier No. 1 at Tls. 5.50, Soldier Hung at Tls. 5.15 and Blue Stag at Tls. 4.65.

Ningpo has also purchased Japanese 12 lbs. some 7,500 pieces in all under Two Stag Chop at Tls. 4.85 and Man and Flag at Tls. 4.97½.

Jeans.—Sales in Japanese Jeans for the Yangtsze are recorded in 40 yards Elephant and Pagoda at Tls. 4.70 and Two Boys at Tls. 4.20 and in 30 yards Two Boys at Tls. 3.25.

White Shirtings.—Sales of 4,000 pieces for Hankow and local consumption have come to our notice in Blue Dragon at Tls. 6.75, Large Red Dog at Tls. 6.75, Small Red Dog at Tls. 6.45, Nine Gold Horse at Tls. 6.50, Woman No. 120 at Tls. 5.80, Theater at Tls. 5.15 and Gold Cock at Tls. 4.90. Auction prices in and out.

Drills and Sheetings.—No business to report.

Local Sheetings.—We hear of no sales.

Japanese Sheetings.—About 4,000 pieces have changed hands for the Yangtsze under the Dragons Head and Nine Dragons Chop at Tls. 3.80.

Dyed Fancy Cottons.—We hear of 4/5,000 pieces Venetians under private Chops having been purchased by Szechuen merchants at steady prices. Auction values however for both Venetians and Fast Blacks closed weak.

Cotton.—Prices for the local staple have receded somewhat during the week, but on the other hand the qualities now offering are not up to the standard of parcels earlier in the season. Rates are fairly steady, quotation being as follows: Tungchow Tls. 24.80 to Tls. 24.50, Steam Ginned at Tls. 22.50, Four Chop at Tls. 22.80, Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 22.40 and Ningpo at Tls. 22.00.

Cotton on the Liverpool market is quoted by Reuter as follows: Middling American at 8.77d., Egyptian at 11.75d. and Bengal Cotton at 6.65d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—These spinnings continue fairly steady, the following sales being reported:—

10s. 100 Bales Chelin at Tls. 86.00, 200 Bales Two Tiger at Tls. 87.50, 250 Bales Boy and Buffalo at Tls. 78.50 to Tls. 79.00.

12s. 250 Bales President Chop (Heavy) at Tls. 95.00.

20s. 1,200 Bales Five Men at Tls. 107.50, 1,000 Bales Man and Goats at Tls. 106.50 and 1,000 Bales Joss at Tls. 106 and 400 Bales Two Bear at Tls. 105.00 to Tls. 106.00.

Indian Yarn.—A moderate amount of business has taken place during the week in these spinnings:—

10's. 200 Bales Tricumdass (Ring) at Tls. 83.00, 100 Bales Sorab at Tls. 84.00, 100 Bales Apollo (Ring) at Tls. 84.00 and 100 Bales Svadeshi (Ring) Kose at Tls. 87.50.

12's. 300 Bales Luhkmidass Khimjee at Tls. 83.50, 200 Bales Elphinston at Tls. 84.50, 125 Bales China at Tls. 85.50, 100 Bales Moon at Tls. 85.50, 300 Bales Herald at Tls. 86.00, 500 Bales Currimbhoy (Ring) at Tls. 86/87.00 and 150 Bales Fazulbhoy at Tls. 89.00.

Japanese Yarn.—These spinnings also show an improvement in the volume of sales reported:—

16's. 300 Bales Two Women at Tls. 101.50, 200 Bales Fukushima Woman and Boat at Tls. 102.50, 200 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 101.75, 200 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 103.25 and 100 Bales Kanigafuchi Blue Fish at Tls. 103.50.

20's. 500 Bales Red Fisherman at Tls. 105.00.

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Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital	**Frs. 48,000,000.00**
Reserves	**Frs. 48,000,000.00**

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
N FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Band, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	**45,000,000**
Reserve Fund	**22,000,000**
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	**3,500,000**
Reserve Fund	**1,733,000**

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	**$60,000,000**
Paid-up Capital	**$10,000,000**

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.		

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday. 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital	**Francs 45,000,000**

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	"	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	"	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank. The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Lioyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinan
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	**£1,500,000**
Subscribed Capital	**1,125,000**
Paid-up Capital	**562,500**
Reserve Fund	**550,000**

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Singapore.		

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained an application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9758

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000,
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balel
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

3 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head office: Peking

Authorized Capital	**$20,000,000.00**
Subscribed Capital	**14,000,000.00**
Fully Paid Up Capital	**4,000,000..00**
Liabilities	**$10,000,000.00**

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...	U.S. $3,250,800.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,628,988.77
	U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokchama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
IA Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	**Sh. Tls. 5,000,000**
Paid-up Capital....	**Sh. Tls. 2,500,000**

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ...	H. $32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

There is little improvement in the share market to report since the issue of our last circular. Cottons advanced slightly and rates generally remain firm.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$730 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 350.
Cathay, ordy	2.35 B.
Cathay. pref	6
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$395 B.
North China	155 B.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire	$385 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	
Indo-China Def	Tls. 138
"Shell"	109s. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 17 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50 B.
Kochien	Tls. 17 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10¼ Sa.
Oriental Cons	39s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub	Tls. 2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$125½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 67½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 84½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$83½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 94 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 92 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$81½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 145 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 75 B.
International Pref	Tls. 75 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 65
Oriental	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 93 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 4¾ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$111 Sa.
Green Island	Tls. 9½ Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 26¾ Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 160 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 16½ B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$96 B.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	Tls. 6½ B.
Weeks	Tls. 17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1¾ S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38½ B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5¼ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.80 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.92½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 16
Cheng	Tls. 3.85
Consolidated	Tls. 3¾ B.
Dominion	Tls. 13 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9¼ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 xd B.
Kamunting	Tls. 8¼ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1½
Kapayang	Tls. 30 B
Karan	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 11.10 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18½ B.
Padang	Tls. 15 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11¼
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1½ B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1¼ B.
Seekee	Tls. 9 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1¾ B.
Senawang	Tls. 17¼ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1¼ S.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2.05 B.
Sungala	Tls. 2.90
Sungei Duri	Tls. 12¾ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 0.97½ B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.15 B.
Taiping	Tls. 2¾.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.20 B.
Tebong	Tls. 25½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½ S.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6.80 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11.
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 87 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 89 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 281

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for August 18 was 101 tons."

C. P. LINER IS MAKING A PASSENGER RECORD

Empress of Russia Is Bringing 320 in Cabin From America

Tokio, August 15.—The largest number of passengers that has ever crossed the Pacific from America to Japan will arrive at Yokohama next Monday morning, August 21, aboard the liner Empress of Russia, of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. The big Empress boat is bringing from Vancouver 320 saloon passengers, a record for west-bound trans Pacific travel. The Yokohama office of the Canadian Pacific received a cable to this effect yesterday morning.

The Empress of Russia left Vancouver August 10, and is reported to be having a smooth voyage. Among the passengers are eighty tourists from Chicago and New York. Marquis Inouye, the retiring Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, is a passenger. The Empress also carries fifty second class and 230 steerage passengers.

The largest number of first class pasengers ever taken across the Pacific was carried by the Empress of Asia, the sister-ship of the Empress of Russia. The Asia carried 333 persons in first class quarters when she left Yokohama, June 22, this year. The passenger list on the Russia this time is the second largest list for trans Pacific travel and by far the largest ever carried by a liner coming to Japan from America.

Tells Tragic Story Of Germans' Fate

Wounded Bavarian Relates How Officer Went Mad And Killed Own Men

Paris, July 23.—The destruction of a German fortified work on the Somme front was marked by a tragic episode, says La Liberte. The order was given to destroy the fort at whatever cost. In less than six hours more than 2,500 great shells were fired at it, and the defenses gave way one by one in a cloud of dust and smoke. The infantry then went forward and the German positions were conquered.

French artillery officers, examining the ruins, discovered amid a mass of debris a Bavarian officer with his chest crushed and at the point of death. At the sight of the French officers the Bavarian seemed to collect himself, then began to speak softly, the Frenchmen kneeling about him.

The story told by the Bavarian and later recounted by an artillery officer was to the affect that thirty-two men had occupied the work. After the bombardment had continued for a time half of the men were victims of an awful death. Two were decapitated and of three others, near whom a shell exploded, not a vestige remained. The survivors crouched at the bottom of the subterranean shelters and awaited their fate.

Another terrific explosion occurred, the men being thrown together in a confused heap. Almost immediately flames shot up from the underground cavern. There was a moment of indescribable terror, for now fire was ravaging the work. The Lieutenant in command went mad and shouted wildly at imaginary enemies. Then in the sinister glare of the flames the officer set furiously upon his men, killing one after another and was himself burned to death.

The Bavarian determined not to die by the hand of his chief and scaled the ruins, clinging to a slope of the work, only to be buried under a block of stone. He died soon after the French officers found him, in the hospital to which they carried him.

Siccawei Weather Report

18.—The typhoon of the Eastern sea continues losing its strength by splitting into whirlwinds causing thunderstorms in several places of the coastal provinces. An extensive cyclonic circulation remains however over the whole of the Eastern Sea and any perturbation could again become rapidly violent under the actual circumstances.

19.—Barometer rather high at Shanghai. The typhoon to develop again and to start to the North-eastwards across the Eastern Sea.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, August 19, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	753.32	753.06
" " Inches	29.58	29.65
Variation mm. for 24 h	-2.43	-32.4
Variation mm. for 12 h	-8.44	-2.07
Wind Direction	NE	NNE
Wind Kilom per hour	12	24
Wind Miles	7.5	14.0
Temperature Cen	25°6	26°4
Temperature Fahr	77.9	79.5
Humidity: co	97	85
Nebulosity: 5-10	8	10
Rainfall mm	–	–
Rainfall inches	–	–

YALE

DOOR-LOCKS

NIGHT-LATCHES

PADLOCKS

Permanent Exhibition of Yale and Towne World-renowned Products at

Mustard & Co's. Sales-Rooms

22 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Wholesale Distributors

TSINGTAO BEER

Brewed by THE ONLY BRITISH BREWERY in the Far East

		Per Case.
Lager Beer	48 Quarts	$11.00
do.	72 Pints	11.50
Pilsener Beer	48 Quarts	12.50
do.	72 Pints	13.00

J. C. THOMSON, Acting Agent, Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd., 4b, Peking Road. Tel. 1651.

SELLING AGENTS:

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.

4, FOOCHOW ROAD. 'PHONE 16.

THE NEW HOTEL

WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

NOTICE

The Proprietor of The New Hotel begs to inform the Public that his establishment at Hangchow is the best of its kind there. It is beautifully situated in a very cool situation from whence guests can enjoy nice views. The house is large with bedrooms facing the south; the table and wines are first-rate. The kitchen is under the supervision of an excellent cook, with many years' experience in foreign hotels in Shanghai. Travellers to Hangchow during summer months particularly will find in the above-mentioned Hotel all comforts.

PRICES VERY MODERATE

Give us a trial and you will be convinced.

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Price very moderate

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AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for August 20th.

TONIGHT. TONIGHT.

"WHEN A WOMAN LOVES"

Domestic Comedy-Drama of Pathos and Tragedy. Showing some of the finest acting ever seen on the Screen.

IN TWO PARTS.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES. Depicting latest events of interest.

"THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP" From Dickens. Produced by Thanhouser Company of America.

"WANTED, AN UGLY WIFE" An amusing comedy

CHARLES CHAPLIN In another screaming comedy, entitled: "SHANGHAIED" In Two Acts.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tonight, Sunday, August 20th and Monday, 21st WILL BE SCREENED The 15th and 16th Episodes of the "BROKEN COIN"

and the following comedies

"MIDNIGHT LIMITED"

"EASY MONEY"

"GEM AND GERMS"

A NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

The performance starts at 9 p. m.

TONIGHT

Last Performance

Max Figman and Lolita Robertson IN "The Hoosier Schoolmaster"

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World Renowned Star as FAGIN in

OLIVER TWIST

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OF THE

"BROKEN COIN"

AND

Other New Pictures

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

We sincerely regret that "THE TREY OF HEARTS" which was to be shown Four Nights, can only be shown for Three Nights on account of unforeseen circumstances.

Special Programme

For Four Days, Commencing with the 17th August (Thursday)

"CHILD DETECTIVE" or Shadows of Life The great instructional picture, in 3 Reels, never before shown in Shanghai

"MEXICAN SPY IN AMERICA" Very interesting detective picture, in Two Parts

"AT TWELVE O'CLOCK" Keystone Comedy.

Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 20	..	Tacoma	Chosen maru	Jap.	O S.K.
" 21	..	Boston, New York via Panama	City of Naples	Br.	S. Tomes
" 23	..	Seattle & Tacoma	Canada maru	Jap.	O S K
Sept 1	..	Boston & New York	Bolton Castle	Br.	Dodwell
" 3		New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 4	noon	Seattle etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 11	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 13	..	New York via Panama	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	..	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20		San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 23	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 24	noon	Seattle, Wash	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	noon	Seattle etc	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 20	..	Moji, Kobe	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 22	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 23	5.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24	7.30*	Moji Kobe, Yokohama	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 30	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Poribos	Br.	Cie M. M.
Sept 8	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 11	P.M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 20	2.00	London via Cape	Hitachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
" 24	..	Durban, Capetown etc	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	A.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Athos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 26	..	Australian Ports	St. Albans	Br.	G. L. & Co.
" 29	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
" 30		London	Toyohashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 1	D.L.	London via Cape	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
" 1	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr	Cie M. M.
" 3	P.M.	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 3	P.M.	Marseilles, London etc,	Glenstrae	Br.	Glen Line
" 4	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 5	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 9	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line
" 12	..	London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 13	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	P.M.	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nam r	Br.	P. & O.
Oct 1	P.M.	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 5	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 20	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 20	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	4.00	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 22	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 22	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 22	D.L.	Swato , Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 24	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 25	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 25	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 6	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
" 27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 22	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 22	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 23	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 23	8.30*	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 24	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	9.00*	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 25	A.M.	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
" 25	11.30*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 25	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F
" 26	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 22	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 21	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 23	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 23	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 24	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 19	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Aug 19	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Aug 19	Hongkong	Malta		Br.	P. & O.	
Aug 19	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	
Aug 19	Japan	Nore	4251	Br.	P. & O.	
Aug 19	Hongkong	Shinyo maru	6362	Jap.	A. T. Co.	
Aug 19	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
Aug 19	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 19	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1758	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Aug 19	Chefoo	Hainming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 19	Chefoo	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 19		Themius				

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For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, August 19. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m. for freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, August 19. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Nore will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 19	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1981	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 19	Japan	Hakuai maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	1206	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 19	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	681	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 19	Swatow, Hongkong	Yusang	1122	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 19	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	Hankow etc.	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 19	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	1084	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	Antung	Hakushin maru	827	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 19	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 18	Hongkong	Agapenor	4900	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Aug 10	New York	City of Durham	3460	Br.	S. Tomes	SOCW
Aug 17	Antung	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 18	Hongkong	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Aug 18	Suminoye	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Aug 18	Japan	Fuyo maru	782	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	GKPW
Aug 18	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 6	Swatow	Hanyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Aug 17	Swatow	Hanping	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co	HYPW
Aug 18	Japan	Hitachi maru	4039	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
May 23	Hankow	Kining	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Aug 9	Hankow	Kiangwo	1354	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YTPD
Aug 15	Hankow	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	B. M. A.	KMAW
Aug 18	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 13	Hankow	Lien hua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co.	O.N.W.
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Aug 17	Hankow	Melan	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Aug 18	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Aug 16	Hongkong	Panav	1714	Am.	Dodwell	10 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1373	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 18	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Aug 16	Japan	Tamon maru	1499	Jap.	M. B. K.	LPDW
Aug 18	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 18	Chefoo	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 12	Japan	Yucatan	2317	Am.	B A.T.	SHW
Aug 17	Hongkong	Yingchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

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Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain T. Honjoh, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, the 22nd instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMONY and SWATOW.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. Mackenion, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping August 22. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 8 Sept. Monteagle .....11 Nov.

Monteagle .....11 Sep. Empress of Japan .... 18 Nov.

Empress of Japan .....23 Sept. EMPRESS OF ASIA.. 1 Dec.

EMPRESS OF ASIA....6 Oct. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 29 "

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..3 Nov.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 23

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	'PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 25
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 13

Fran Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 18
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates includs rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shnghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S.S. "Strathardle" . About. Sept. 20th

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SEPT. 8. NOV. 14.

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AUG. 26, NOV. 1.

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Business and Official Notices

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

NOTICE

MR. A. C. CLEAR has resumed charge of the duties of Engineer-in-chief and General Manager of this railway from date.

Shanghai, 18th August, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

NOTICE

MR. A. C. CLEAR has resumed charge of the duties of Engineer-in-chief of this Railway from date.

Shanghai, 18th August, 1916.

10739

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET

Reduced Fares for Summer Months

THE passenger tariff of the Russian Volunteer Fleet's First-class Express Steamers has been reduced to :—

From Shanghai to Nagasaki.

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Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki Sunday daylight.

Steamers leave Nagasaki every Monday evening, arriving at Shanghai Wednesday daylight.

For further information apply to :—

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Agent, 1 The Bund.

9781

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new premises No. 53 Bubbling Well Road from this date, August 1, 1916.

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10614

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise that he has established himself as Consulting Civil Engineer, and is in a position to carry out the different classes of Civil Engineering Work, such as Mapping and laying out of Sites for Factories, Schools etc., preparing Plans, Specifications and Estimates for Factory Buildings and Godowns, for Wharves, Piers, Quays and Bundings, for Bridges and Roofs and for work relating to Railroad and Road Engineering, in Wood, Masonry, Plain and Reinforced Concrete and Steel.

Hans Berents.
Civil Engineer,
Member of Norwegian and American Engineering Societies.
13 Nanking Road.

10639

SHANGHAI NANKING RAILWAY

NOTICE

I have this day resumed charge of the duties of my office.

M. Y. CHUNG
Managing Director & Chairman of Board of Commissioners, Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Shanghai, 17th August, 1916.

10729

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

NOTICE

I have this day resumed charge of the duties of my office

M. Y. CHUNG,
Managing Director,
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

17th August, 1916. 10730

Removal Notice

W. Chin Tsiang & Co.

Founded in 1881

No. 11 Bubbing Well Road.

(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroidery Merchants. Specialities, Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices Moderate.

10565

The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

Manufacturers of
High-class Aerated Waters sterilized by the latest process
" THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS "
Under Foreign Supervision
Office & Factory:—No. 76 North Szechuen Road (near Corner Range Road).
Telephone No. 3255
Order Books can be had on application.

PRICES:
75 cents per dozen for Sweet Waters.
50 " " " " Soda Water.

Bottles which are not returned, will be charged at the rate of 72 cents per dozen.

Special prices to trade to be arranged with the management.

The Eastern Syndicate
General Managers

10607

The Comparative Law School of China,

Law Department of Soochow University.

Entrance examinations for fall term, September twelfth to thirteenth. Opening day September fourteenth.

For further information, write The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

10259

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Sex Control Secret Sent on Deutschland

Biologist Who Evolved Turkey-Hens and Six-Toed Chickens Has Gift for Kaiser

Seattle, Wash., July 22.—When the submarine Deutschland returns to Germany it will carry the solution for the rehabilitation not only of that country but of all war-stricken countries in Europe, for it will bear in its cargo the secret of the predetermination of sex, according to the announcement here of Dr. Louis Dechmann, a Seattle biologist. The Deutschland's visit gave to him the first opportunity to get his discovery through the blockade to Germany, though it has already been filed in libraries in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland and is in transit to scientists the world over.

Dr. Dechmann has forwarded to Captain Koenig of the submarine a copy of his book "The Dechmann Law of the Determination of Sex at Will," for transmission to Kaiser Wilhelm. The biologist believes he has at last wrested from nature one of her most intrinsic secrets after years of tedious study.

"My law is not to be accepted by science with out being subjected to the severest tests," said Dr. Dechmann. "I discovered the law November, 1909, and since then I have tested it many hundreds of times. My experiments since 1909 have resulted in the discovery of even as great and important a law, that of the cross-transmission of characteristics."

Dr. Dechmann's law of the determination of sex is based upon what he calls the law of latent reserve energy. He was a pioneer in biology in this country. With nothing at his command except perseverance, he experimented for upward of eighteen years with more than 600 kinds of vegetables, with more than 15,000 chickens, rabbits, dogs and all sorts of animals drawn from all quarters of the globe. He has repeatedly crossed turkey hens and roosters, producing hybrids with the heads and combs of roosters and the bodies of hens. He has hatched at will hundreds of six-toed chickens, and his experiments with poultry have made him an international authority on the subject.

He was born in Rhenish Prussia, and the volume of his book he sent to Captain Koenig is elaborately bound and illuminated.

A BASEBALL HINT

"When a runner reaches second base, the shortstop and second baseman can do much to slow him up, by constantly forcing him back to the bag. The moment a runner gets a pretty good lead, it is wise for either infielder to drive him back to second by running up to the bag to take a throw. The throw can come from either the catcher or pitcher. The catcher always has the play in front of him, and often, through some set signal, tells the pitcher when to whirl around and make the throw. The percentage of runners caught on such plays are very few, but often such a play gets the pitcher out of a bad hole, simply because the runner insists on taking too big a lead in his anxiety to score. Even if the runner is not caught, the play has another very good feature. Every time the runner is forced to return 15 or 20 feet to a base, it robs him of a certain amount of his speed. If the play is so close that he is forced to slide, it slows up the runner still more. Often a couple of narrow escapes will cause him to cut down by four or five feet the big lead he was taking."—*Billy Evans, in the July St. Nicholas.*

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 18, 1916.
Plantation First Latex.
Spot 2s. 2¾d. to 2s. 3d. Paid.
October to December 2s. 4⅛d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market, Firmer.

Shanghai, August 19, 10 p.m.
Last Quotation.
London, August 17.
Spot 2s. 2¾d. Paid.
October to December 2s. 4⅛d. Paid.
Tendency of Market, Quieter.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London		
Atreus		Aug. 2
Atsuta Maru		Aug. 16
Carmarthenshire		June 28
City of Lincoln		June 2
City of Vienna		June 17
Eurybates		June 24
Hitachi Maru		Aug. 20
Kamo Maru		June 4
Katori Maru		June 18
Kashima Maru		July 2
Lycaon		June 2
Mishima Maru		July 16
Nellore**		July 9
Ningchow		May 27
Priam		July 18
Somali		Aug. 11
Suwa Maru		July 30
Tydeus		June 29
For Marseilles, etc		
Atlantique		July 19
Magellan		June 22
Polynesien		Aug. 5
For Bombay		
Nankin**		July 24
Nore**		Aug. 21
Novara**		Aug. 7
For Rotterdam		
Nippon		July 17
For Vancouver, etc.		
Bessie Dollar		Aug. 6
Chosen Maru		Aug. 20
Empress of Asia		Aug. 11
Itsukushima Maru		June 20
Kamakura Maru		Aug. 13
Mexico Maru		Aug. 2
Nanking Mar		July 11
Sado Maru		July 2
Snidzuoka Maru		July 24
For New York		
Muncaster Castle		July 29
St. Bede		June 28
Toyooka Maru		July 11
For San Francisco, etc.		
Alvarado		July 19
Asia Maru		July 17
Hazel Dollar		June 27
L. Luckenbach		July 27
Maricopa		Aug. 1
Manila Maru		June 28
Shinyo Maru		Aug 6
Tenyo Maru		July 24

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Ajax		Oct. 7
Aicinous	June 24	Aug 31
Demodocus	June 20	Sept. 3
Fushimi Maru	July 15	Sept. 5
Glaucus	uly 22	Sept. 22
Glenartney	June 17	Sept. 3
Iraao Maru	July 29	Sept 15
Kaga Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 3
Knight Companion	June 3	Aug. 19
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug 22
Lycaon		Oct. 24
Machaon	June 30	Sept. 6
Namur**	July 22	Sept. 1
Neleus		Sept 29
Perseus	July 13	Sept. 15
Prosteslaus	June 16	Aug. 25
Pyrrhus		Oct. 12
Sardinia**	Aug. 5	Sept. 14
Teiresias	July 7	Sept. 16

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Awa Maru	July 27	Aug. 20
Empress of Japan	Aug. 24	Sept. 12
Empress of Russia	Aug. 10	Sept. 9
Empress of Asia	Sept. 7	Sept. 25
Governor Forbes		Aug. 20
Monteagle	Aug. 3	Aug. 23
Inaba Maru	July 22	Aug. 24
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug. 30

FROM NEW YORK

City of Naples	May 2	Aug. 19
City of Oran	June 28	Aug. 20
Carmarthen Castle	July 16	Sept 5
Chaman	July 16	Aug. 30
St Patrick	June 29	Aug. 30

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

China	Aug. 1	Sept. 7
Canada Maru	Sept. 28	Oct. 24
Ecuador	Aug. 1	Sept. 10
Java Maru		Aug. 27
Mexico Maru	Sept. 7	Oct. 3
Strathardle		Sept. 10
Persia Maru	Aug. 12	Sept. 14
Shinyo Maru	July 8	Aug. 19
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 26	Sept. 18

FROM MARSEILLES

Paul Lecat	Aug. 6	Sept 11
Porthos	July 23	Aug. 28

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile		Sept. 15
Panama		Aug. 30

LEFT SINGAPORE

Glenstrae	Aug. 17	Aug. 28

FROM CALCUTTA

Shirala	Aug. 4	Aug. 30

*Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

Obituary

Lord Redesdale

Reuter's Service

London, August 18.—The death is announced of Lord Redesdale.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on August 15, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-26
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-50
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	16-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	50-$1
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	15-12
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Turkey	"	per lb. 16-18
Teal	each	45-50
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	3-10
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	15-20
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	"	10-20
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	10-12
Pomeloes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	8-12
Pumeloes	each	18-20
Pears	per lb.	10-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	6-8
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	3-4
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	1-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per-pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	6-8
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.45
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.60
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	"	$2-10
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

THE BUSINESS OF

N. Lazarus & Co.

Opticians

566 NANKING ROAD

Is now under the management of

Mr. H. TOBIAS

F. S. M. C. (Eng.) who holds the Diploma for optics of the Worshipful Co. of Spectacle Makers, London, the Late Professer Sylvanus Thompson being the chief examiner, for the above Diploma.

EAU DE COLOGNE

½ LITRE $1.50
1 LITRE ,, 2.50

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER
A. G.
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep.	Peking	8.44 arr.	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr.	Tientsin-Central	5.08 dep.	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep.	Tientsin-Central	5.03 arr.	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr.	Tientsin-East	4.55 dep.	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			Peking-Mukden Line		
9.35	2.30	0	dep.	Mukden	arr. 23.40	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19.10		arr.	Tientsin-East	dep. 7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr. 6.50	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep. 6.40	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	71	arr.	Tientsin-Central dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep.	Tientsin-Central arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep.	Tochow dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr.	Tsinanfu dep.	6.30	9.00
7						8
7.30	23.01	221	dep.	Tsinanfu arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.23	266	dep.	Taianfu dep.	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr.	Yenchowfu dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59	878	dep.	Yenchowfu arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55		dep.	Lincheng dep.	22.10	10.02
17.46	9.03	421	arr.	Hsuchowfu dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep.	Hsuchowfu arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18	523	arr.	Pengpu dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28		dep.	Pengpu arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep.	Chuchow dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	632	arr.	Pukow dep.	9.45	6.50
Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
23.00	23.00	0	dep.	Nanking Ferry Shanghai arr.	7.05	
7.00	7.00	198	dep.	Nanking Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
			arr.	Shanghai Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsaochwang Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr. 8.08 14.38
9.48	15.00	arr.	Tsaochwang	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep. 7.00 13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai—Down**

STATIONS.		1 Fast E	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express E	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express E.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.25		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan		8.08		9.51	10.59	1.28	4.02	6.09	
Kunshan		8.23		10.25	11.22		4.54	7.00	A.M.
SOOCHOW	arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
	dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH	arr.	10.40		12.59		3.27	7.03		2.09
	dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW	arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
	dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG	arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
	dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG	arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
	dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING	arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry									*7.05

STATIONS.		2 Fast E	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express E	12 Local	14 Local	15 Night Express E.S.
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry	dep.								
NANKING	dep.	7.30			8.35	1.30		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG	arr.	9.57			10.33	2.37		5.49	0.46
	dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG	arr.	9.46			11.24	3.26		6.36	
	dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW	arr.	10.47			12.43	4.20		8.00	2.52
	dep.	10.57		7.35	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH	arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
	dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW	arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	5.54			5.14
	dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.46		5.24
Kunshan		1.46	8.25	10.40	4.58		3.25		
Nansiang		2.05	8.39	11.00	5.59		4.09		
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	2.56	9.35	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai to Woosung—Down**

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.35	8.55	11.30	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" **ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"**

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed	4 Fast	6 Slow	8 Coolie Goods	10 Ex-Press	12 Local Mixed	STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed	3 Fast	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Ex-press	11 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	2.20
Sung Kiang arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
Sung Kiang dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.50	4.35
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.48
Ka Shing arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Ka Shing dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.20		Yeh Zah dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.09	6.47
Yeh Zah arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing arr.		10.09	11.43	2.45	4.25	7.38
Yeh Zah dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	2.01	4.41	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.20	2.37	5.01	
Hangchow arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang arr.	9.33	11.29	1.20	4.48	5.44	
Hangchow dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South arr.	11.22	12.25	2.28	6.07	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU **ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO**

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao dep.	7.40	10.16	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Hsu arr.	7.53	10.29	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow arr.	9.19				5.23	
Kon Shang Hsu dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Hangchow arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kon Shang Hsu arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Hangchow dep.	8.21				3.50		Kon Shang Hsu dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.29
Zah Kou arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

Will sell within their salesroom at 135, 136a SZECHUEN ROAD,

ON

Monday, the 21st inst.

at 10 a.m.

All Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Bedroom Suites, Teakwood Drawing Room Suites, Dining Room Suites, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Wash Stands, Chest of Drawers, Hat Stands, Hall Chairs, Roll-top Desks, Office Chairs and Files, Screens, Teapoys Easy Chairs, Center Tables, Single and Double Beds, Gramaphones and Records and a lot of Sundries, etc., etc.

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith, who essayed to eat pie with a knife
In the presence of guests, got the goat of his wife.
When he saw his wife scowl, his heart filled with fear
That she'd cut off his supply of "Elephant" Beer.

FOR YOUR FRIENDS WHEN THEY CALL SERVE "ELEPHANT HEAD" PILSENER BEER

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

Horns! Horns!! Horns!!!

Call and inspect our new stock of motor car horns, just received from America. A horn for any and every make of car—electric horns, bulb horns or hand horns—brass, japanned or nickel-plated. Get a horn for that car.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

40 Bubbling Well Road, Phone West 1234.

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

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INCORPORATED IN U. S. A.

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130 LARGE, AIRY AND WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS

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ALL DEPARTMENTS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONTROL

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WHEN planning to furnish a real homey home, it is not only the requirements of utility and convenience that must be met, but the furnishings must possess in themselves such artistic merit that they lend an added charm to home life.

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FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATIVE CONTRACTORS

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WE ARE THE ONLY MAKERS OF "PERIOD FURNITURE" IN SHANGHAI

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

8724

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to announce that from 14th of August his Consulting Engineering Office has been closed as such on account of his appointment as General Manager of T.E.M.A.

F. J. BLOM, C.E.
Consulting Engineer.

NOTICE

T. E. M. A. Amsterdam-Shanghai. Technische Export Maatschappij Azie.

(Exporters to Asia of Mechanical Appliances).

Allied Houses:

Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaja, Tegal, Djokja, Bandoeng, Medan, Makassar, Buenos Aires, New York.

We beg to announce that we have appointed Mr. F. J. Blom, C.E., General Manager for China.

P. VERSCHUYL,
Dr. J. W. VAN DYK, M.E., C.E.,
Directors.

NOTICE

T. E. M. A.

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Manager.

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Woollen Blankets, Bed and Table Linen, Bedspreads, Bath and Face Towels, Pantry, Kitchen and Glass Towellings, Bath Mats, etc., etc.

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APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing the Park. Nice room facing South, with full board, and all comforts at very moderate terms.

Telephone 1946.

TO LET, 28 Carter Road, one large, well-furnished, bed-sitting-room, with verandah and bathroom, facing south. Full board. Telephone West 158.

10732 A 24

TO LET, one very large room with small room, facing garden. Bath-room and verandah attached. Terms reasonable, 45 Bubbling Well Road.

10657 A 23

TO LET, in private German family, furnished room with full board. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 211, THE CHINA PRESS.

10749 A 27

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, immediately, furnished house in Western district, or Frenchtown, or furnished flat in town Apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS.

10731 A 20

HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., China Realty Company, Limited.

10626

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert; containing two large rooms on ground-floor, large hall, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, box-rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.

10627

EDUCATIONAL

JAPANESE LESSONS by an experienced young lady. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 210, THE CHINA PRESS.

10748 A 20

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS.

10701-A-20

APARTMENTS WANTED

GERMAN gentleman wants well-furnished room, with bathroom attached. Please state terms. Apply to Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.

10736 A 20

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10578 A 31

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY desires one or two hours a day typing work, to do at home. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 208, THE CHINA PRESS.

10737 A 20

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godownkeeper, storekeeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

EXPERIENCED LADY stenotypist, knows shorthand, seeks position from 1st September. A-1 references. Apply to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.

10720 A 23

BACHELOR of 30 (British) and over ten years' experience in mercantile firm, desires responsible position in North China. Speaks Chinese fluently. No objection to travelling. A-1 references. Please apply to Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS.

10727 A 20

POSITION WANTED by a young Chinese, who has many years' experience in garage with motors, hiring, and selling tyres. Apply to Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.

10734 A 20

YOUNG FO EIGNER (neutral), 28, at present employed, is open to consider reasonable offer for new employment. Good organizer and efficient office man. Capable of taking charge of whole set of books. Can furnish excellent references and testimonials. Please apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS.

10718 A 23

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

10625

OFFICES, ETC. TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end of December. Apply to the China Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.

10584

OFFICES TO LET, 48 Kiangse Road, three rooms, from September 1st. 49 Kiangse Road, one room from 1st September. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10744

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED a Portuguese or Japanese salesman, Good pay. Apply to Singer Sewing Machine Co., 474 Nanking Road.

10741 A 25

WANTED, for Hongkong, an English nurse or nursery-governess for one little girl. Apply "D," care of THE CHINA PRESS.

10610 A 17 T.F.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

NOTICE

"DURING the temporary absence of Mr. Salem S. David from Shanghai, Mr. J. Aaron will take over the charge of our opium godowns."

E. D. SASSOON & CO.

10746

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The finest quality procurable. Fresh and pure and never fails to give entire satisfaction. The highest standard in Butter.

"Meadow" Brand

Second only to "Daisy." Ten cents per lb. cheaper. A good reliable Butter.

"O K" Brand

Next in quality to "Meadow," 10 cents per lb. cheaper. A good sound Butter: may be used for table or for cooking.

These three Butters are imported by us in cold-storage, kept in our own cold-storage and supplied to the Retailers in small quantities every day or, if desired, four times daily, thus ensuring FRESHNESS.

May be obtained of all Retailers.

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Agents,

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road, Shanghai, 7th June, 1916. 10063

$4.00 PER HOUR ! WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Alterations in Train Service. Improvement of Through Connections

A revised time-table will be put into operation on and from the 1st September, 1916.

An Up Through Express will leave Shanghai North at 7.55, arriving Nanking Ferry at 14.10, connecting with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway "Up" Mail train leaving Pukow at 15.30 and due to arrive at Tientsin at 16.31 the following day.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Down Mail train will leave Tientsin at 12.00 noon, arriving at Pukow at 13 hours on the following day and connecting at Nanking Ferry with a Down Through Express which will leave at 14.20 and arrive in Shanghai at 21.30 hours.

The abridged time table is given below:—

New Time Table to come into force on and from the 1st September, 1916

UP TRAINS.

Stations.		1. Express.	3. Local.	5. Slow.	7. Coolies and Goods.	9. Fast.	11. Local.	13. Nsg. Local.	15. Night Exp.	17. Nsg. Local.
SHANGHAI NORTH	Dep.	7.55	—	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
NANSIANG	Arr.	—	—	8.54	9.38	13.19	15.53	9.15	—	17.50
	Dep.	—	—	8.56	9.42	13.21	15.56	—	—	—
KUNSHAN	Arr.	—	—	9.52	10.59	14.05	16.49	—	—	—
	Dep.	—	—	9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51	—		
SOOCHOW	Arr.	9.34	—	10.52	12.03	14.50	17.53	—	1.01	—
	Dep.	9.41	—	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13	—	1.03	—
WUSIH	Arr.	10.24	—	12.11	13.32	15.45	19.33	—	2.03	—
	Dep.	10.31	—	12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41	—	2.10	—
CHANGCHOW	Arr.	11.13	—	13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45	—	3.00	—
	Dep.	11.23	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	—	—	3.10	—
TANYANG	Arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	—	—	—	—
CHINKIANG	Arr.	12.45	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.28	—	—	4.56	—
	Dep.	12.52	10.55	15.57	17.18	18.32	—	—	5.06	—
NANKING	Arr.	14.15	8.59	17.50	19.25		—	—	6.50	—
NANKING FERRY	Arr.	*14.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* To connect with Tientsin-Pukow Railway's Mail train out Pukow at 15.30 hours.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.		2. Local.	4. Slow.	6. Coolies and Goods.	8. Fast.	10. Express.	12. Local.	14. Nsg. Local.	16. Night Exp.	18. Nsg. Local
NANKING	Dep.	—	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.30	15.55	—	23.00	—
NANKING FERRY	Dep.	—	—	—	—	*14.20	—	—	—	—
NANKING JUNCT.	Arr.	—	—	—	—	14.23	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	—	—	—	—	14.25	—	—	—	—
CHINKIANG	Arr.	—	8.57	9.42	13.50	15.51	18.05	—	0.46	—
	Dep.	—	9.05	9.52	12.58	16.01	18.25	—	1.00	—
TANYANG	Arr.	—	9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16	—	—	—
	Dep.	—	9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19	—	—	—
CHANGCHOW	Arr.	—	11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30	—	2.53	—
	Dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36	—	—	3.09	—
WUSIH	Arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24	—	—	4.01	—
	Dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31	—	—	4.11	—
SOOCHOW	Arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21	—	—	5.04	—
	Dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28	—	—	5.12	—
KUNSHAN	Arr.	9.49	14.55	16.09	17.39	—	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—	—	—	—	—
NANSIANG	Arr.	10.51	15.55	17.16	18.24	—	—	—	6.31	—
	Dep.	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—	—	9.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH	Arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	—	10.15	7.00	18.35

* To connect with Tientsin-Pukow Railway Mail train arriving at Pukow at 13.00 hours.

By Order J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager.

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 13 and 15

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, 8 h.p., twin-cylinder, Harley-Davidson motor-cycle, with side-car, in excellent order; fully equipped, 480 taels. Owner leaving Apply 23 Sinza Road.

10738 A 20

WANTED TO BUY, a Junker and Ruh stove, same size as those used in Apollo Theatre. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

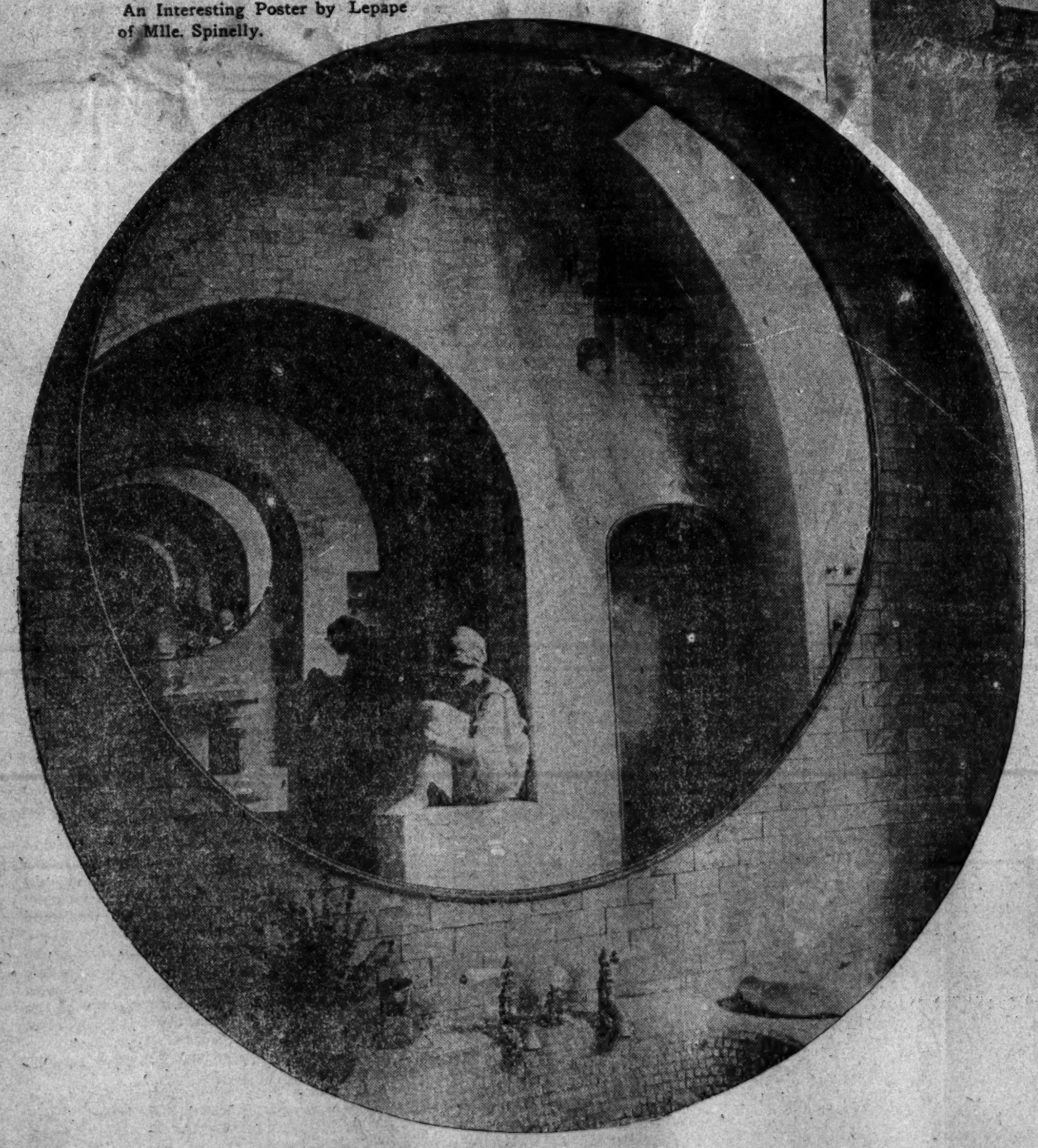
10703 S 1

Mlle. Spinelly as "Cupid."

The House the Geniuses Built for Spinelly

How the Ultra-Modern Artists of Paris Made a Real Aladdin's Palace for the Most Parisian of Parisian Beauties

An Interesting Poster by Lepape of Mlle. Spinelly.



...lle. Spinelly in the Unique Bathroom Which the Artists Designed for Her.

Mlle. Spinelly by the Fountain in the Atrium, the Chief Room of Her Remarkable House.

THE most typical geniuses of Paris have built a palace for Mlle. Spinelly, the most Parisian of Parisian beauties.

The geniuses include Paul Poiret, Paul Iribe, Georges Lepape and other distinguished artists.

Mlle. Spinelly has been termed "the possessor of the prettiest legs in Paris." That is a good deal, but it is not all. The rest of her figure is in harmony with her exquisite lower limbs. She is not only beautiful, but clever, charming, an accomplished actress, dancer and singer.

But above all she incarnates the spirit of Paris—the gay, mocking, reckless, cynical, brave, patriotic spirit of Paris. Even in the midst of the most terrible war in history they have found time to admire Spinelly. And she on her side has done not a little to keep up the fighting spirit of her countrymen.

Therefore these artists, all of whom have served France in one branch or another of the army, decided that they would design for Mlle. Spinelly the most interesting and the most original house in Paris.

It has been said that architecture is the one art which can never do better than copy the past, and can never be improved. This house appears to upset the dictum. It belongs to no period, but its atmosphere is Greek.

The most interesting feature of the house is the great hall or atrium, the main apartment of this, as it was of ancient houses. The floor and part of the walls are in mosaic. The design is not painted on the wall, but is made in plaster relief colored black and gold. A fountain plays into a mirrored well in the centre, while on the ceiling myriads of frosted electric lights glow in lines of scrupulous symmetry.

Here and there odd little holes, to serve as windows, are cut in the wall.

The bathroom is as attractive and original as the atrium. The walls are of enamelled brick work, in which a lovely design has been burnt in colors. For practical purposes the bricks are similar to tiles, but they are more artistic than these usually are.

The bath is below the ground level, and steps lead to it. It is so large that the fair Parisienne can take a little swim in it.

An interesting photograph shows Mlle. Spinelly sitting on the brick work in her wonderful bathroom. A multiplied image of her graceful form is produced, because she is placed between two huge mirrors.

After all this it is not surprising that the bedroom should be unlike any other bedroom. The bed itself is made of wood and gilded metal work of gracious design. The silk-covered walls have bouquets of silk flowers sewn on them.

In the intimacy of her home Mlle. Spinelly wears a costume that includes trousers finished with feminine elegance and softness. She says that every woman will wear a costume like this before the end of the century.

THE FIRST FALL FASHIONS FROM PARIS

An Attractive Model for a Dancing Gown for the Early Autumn. A New Note Is Struck in the Broad, Shirred Bands and Sash-Like Train of Black Taffeta.

This Shows How the Autumn Girl of 1916 Will Look on Her Way to the Opera. The Shoulder-Wide Bow Is a Picturesque Addition to the Short, Straight Wrap of Burgundy Colored Silk.

A Reversion to the Classic Motive Is Apparent in This Graceful Evening Gown of White Chiffon, Fur Bordered.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

INSTEAD of describing my own designs to you in our chat to-day, I am going to give you a peep at a few of the first Fall fashions as they are shown in these photographs, which have been handed to me for my comment. July is not too early to consider the modes of Autumn. There is a proverb concerning the fate of the forehanded. It should include the person of foresight. Far vision is an excellent thing. A forecast of the modes permits us to survey our present wardrobe and weigh the probabilities of how many of our garments, or parts of them, are convertible for next season's wearing Or whether it will be necessary to lay them aside to await more revolutions of the wheel of time to bring them up again into usefulness.

An early forecast of the next season also determines whether one shall complete the wearing possibilities of a gown or wrap, or whether she shall give it the tender and saving care which will carry it forward as material for a foundation, at least, for next season's gowns.

I surprised the women who came from the cities and corners of this country to the Biennial Convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs in New York by my stand that I did not favor casting away a gown that had done service, provided it were still good. I said: "You can wear a gown for six seasons, provided your boots and hat are smart." I meant it and take this occasion to repeat it.

What may we gather from this first showing of Autumn fashions, this first rustle, as it were, of Autumn leaves? First, it is apparent that skirts will be not quite so voluminous. They will give the appearance of a plentitude of fabric, but will not bulk so large as to make a woman seem built on a much more ample scale than she is. For which every woman whose weight exceeds 120 pounds will be deeply grateful.

Also the trend of evidence is that it will be another two-or-more-shades-in-one garment season. Combinations, as we read the signs in the fashion heavens, will still be popular. There is no indication that we will return to the somewhat Quakerish mode of one tone in a gown, unrelieved by a note of other color.

The gown of dancing length shown here is a good index of the season whose threshold is still remote. It is built of white embroidered tulle. It follows rather closely the lines of the upper half of the figure. The garniture of black shirred taffeta in broad horizontal bands, and the sashlike drapery of the same material, are strikingly effective.

Chic and charming is the evening wrap that falls in straight, full folds of burgundy colored silk, in five-eighth figure length, from the shoulders. A picturesque effect is secured by the shoulder-wide bow of black velvet, attached to which are large golden clasps, that secure the wrap at the throat. It is a modified cape, of the graceful fulness of an Inverness. The shoulders are built widely with a lavish arrangement of the silk. An enormous aureole of white ostrich plumes lends further picturesqueness to the wearer.

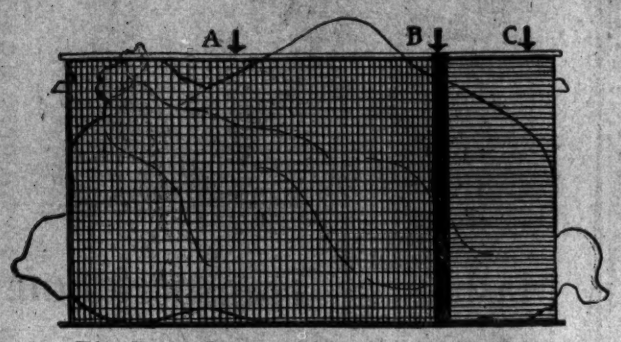
In marked contrast to these effects is the simple stateliness secured by the more formal gown pictured on the lower part of the page. It is in such a gown Venus would have been pleased to present herself to a court of adorers. Or would it have better suited Minerva's more severe style?

I think it might. But it has a rare yet regal simplicity, that starts the mind traversing the wide halls amidst the marbles of old Greece. The robe is of ivory satin in chastest lines, almost reminiscent of the nearly forgotten tight skirt. This severity is relieved by the long tunic that falls, almost slips, from the shoulders. The tunic is of white chiffon with a three-inch-wide border of sable. Such an arrangement of less expensive fur would also be effective. I predict that this lovely model will be reproduced, say in light blue, with bands of chinchilla or moleskin, in pale rose with borders of sealskin or mink. In green, possibly, with a border of the not to be despised squirrel.

The coiffure, if we accept these hints from wisdom, will be close and sleek, of the kind to show to advantage the well formed head. There may be much garniture, or little or none, for this is an age when individuality is recognized. Taste reigns.

New Things Every Woman Ought to Know

How to Choose and Prepare Fowls for the Table



The Food Composition of a Good Fowl.
A—Water, 75 Per Cent; B—Fat, 2 Per Cent;
C—Protein, 22 Per Cent.

MANY people do not know how to choose a good bird for cooking. A common mistake is to select the plumpest-looking one.

There's a great difference between a fat fowl and a finished one. A finished bird is one that has been fed on the proper rations, and whose flesh is sound and firm, the fat being distributed properly throughout the flesh.

The fat one, on the other hand, has been simply gorged, and the superfluity of food has gone to fat, which lies in layers under the wings and beneath the flesh. In cooking such a bird this fat melts out and runs away. Therefore always call for a finished bird.

A bird raised on wet, clay ground, or that has to range widely for its food, using an effort to pull its feet out of the soil, and its wings to assist in covering the ground, will develop much stronger muscles than the bird raised on dry ground and restricted quarters that does not have to exert itself.

In seeking a tender bird, place your hand under the wing and feel the muscles. If they break easily the bird will be tender, but if they resist the pressure the bird has been raised on wet ground and has attained great muscular development—and as a consequence, will be tough.

In order to ascertain the age of a chicken or other game, hold it up by the lower half of the beak. If the weight of the body causes the beak to break the bird is young; if it sustains the weight easilk, the fowl is mature, not to say old.

Some provision dealers display the birds minus the head. In this case, observe the wings. If the feathers are pointed the bird is young; if round, it is no longer a "spring chicken."

It is not always advisable to choose a young bird, however, as a youthful fowl, raised on moist ground and having plenty of exercise, will be much tougher than one much its senior grown to maturity amid better surroundings.

Do not be alarmed at occasional splotches or discolorations of the skin. They are no criterion as to the condition of the bird, as well-dressed fowls when taken from refrigeration and subjected to the warmth of an ordinary room are subject to them.

Even when the skin turns green there is no necessity for throwing the bird away as spoiled. Immerse it in a pail of hot water in which has been thrown a liberal quantity of soda and salt. Then plunge it into ice cold water to close the pores; after which give it a brisk rubbing with lemon or vinegar, and it will be found that the skin has been restored to its natural color, and no taint whatever remains.

In preparing the bird for the oven first cut the skin at the back of the neck, and then, inserting the fingers in the slit and running them quickly around, the skin is removed from the neck ,after which it is cut off with a blow of a sharp knife.

Next cut off the feet, and remove the tendons of the leg. To do this make a sharp incision on the inside of the leg. There are five tendons, the largest and toughest of which, the motor muscles, lies deepest, and should be taken out last. Do not attempt to draw them all out at once, as by so doing you are apt to bruise or tear the flesh of the leg. Grasp the leg firmly and pull them out one at a time, when they will come easily. Next trim off the tips of the wings.

To remove the crop, insert the fingers in the bird until they touch the first rib. There are five of these ribs, and the lungs lie close to the fifth rib. Gradually work the hand past the successive ribs until the fifth is reached, then twist the fingers sideways, which will sever the membrane from the ribs on the right side. Do the same to loosen the membrane on the left, and as you pull the fingers out the tendons of the lungs, liver and heart will break.

Make a small incision in the back, and remove the fat from the vent. Most housewives say to leave this fat in, but it should not be done, as it is almost invariably sour. Now put the thumb and finger at the side of the breastbone and press firmly, when the intestines will come out.

Cut off the legs at the shank. Next insert the fingers and draw out the wishbone. When this is done run the hand slowly and gradually beneath the skin, over the breastbone, working it from side to side until all the skin is loosened from the flesh.

Now turn back the skin and cut the tendons of the legs on either side, after which work the fingers under the skin of the legs This will take more time, as the skin is tighter, but persevere until the skin is freed almost to the shank.

This loosening of the skin not only gives better circulation to the steam in cooking, but makes the carving easier when the bird is placed on the table.

Before placing in the oven the bird should be tightly trussed, and the skin pricked all over with some sharp instrument like a needle. This applies, however, only when the bird is to be roasted; if boiled, the skin should not be pierced.

Do not place at once before a hot fire, as the bird will become thoroughly browned in a short time, without being more than half cooked. For the same reason it should not be placed in hot water, but in cold, which should be allowed to come gradually to the boiling point.

If all the above points are remembered in picking out a firm-fleshed, finishing bird, and care taken in the preparing and roasting, the housewife may be assured of a tender and juicy chef d'ouvre that will reflect undying lustre on her skill in the culinary line.

Economical Menus for the Week

So many readers have expressed satisfaction with the economical menus which have been presented here for several weeks that they are to be continued as a regular feature of this page.

Here are menus for twenty-one meals—all appetizing, all economical and all healthful and well balanced in the amount and variety of nourishment they supply.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Crushed Pineapple	Oranges	Strawberries
Blackberry Mush	Boiled Rice with Cream	Cereal with Milk
Codfish Balls Bread and Butter	Fried Eggs and Bacon	Fried Flounder
Coffee	English Muffins	Graham Gems
Lunch	Coffee	Coffee
Mixed Salad, French Dressing	*Lunch*	*Lunch*
French Crullers Lemonade	Corn Oysters Cold Slaw	Egg Plant Pilaf
Dinner	Fruit Gingerbread	Peach Shortcake
Broiled Lamb Chops	Iced Tea	Lemonade
Mint Ice	*Dinner*	*Dinner*
New Potatoes	Corned Beef	Cream of Spinach Soup
Maitre d'Hotel Butter	Baked Potatoes Cabbage	Roast Chicken with Gravy
Sliced Tomatoes,	String Beans and Tomato Salad	Mashed Potatoes Lima Beans
French Dressing	Cheese Rolls	Water Cress, French Dressing
Frozen Custard Marguerites	Frozen Tapioca Custard	Cheese Relish
Coffee	Coffee	Cherry Mousse Coffee

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Fruit	Grapes	Raspberries	Bananas
Boiled Hominy	Cereal with Milk	Cereal with Cream	Cereal with Cream
Lamb Chops Potato Straws	Baked Omelet	Scrambled Eggs and Bacon	Broiled Bacon
Scones Coffee	Lyonnaise Potatoes	Whole Wheat Gems	Delmonico Potatoes
Lunch	Sally Lunns Coffee	Coffee	Popovers Coffee
Vegetable Cutlets,	*Lunch*	*Lunch*	*Dinner*
Brown Sauce	Creamed Codfish	Savory Rice Balls,	Roast Leg of Lamb, Mint Sauce
Snow Pudding	Milk Toast	Tomato Sause	Mashed Potatoes
Small Cakes Cocoa	Chocolate	Cherry Tartlets Tea	Macaroni and Cheese
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	Currant Ice Angel Food Cake
Veal Stew Mashed Potatoes	Baked Bluefish Mashed Potatoes	Pot Roast of Beef with Carrots	Coffee
Buttered String Beans	Baked Cucumbers	Boiled Potatoes	*Supper*
Cucumber Salad	Asparagus Salad	Water Cress, French Dressing	Cold Sliced Lamb
Cheese Wafers	Cheese Balls	Cheese Wafers	Creamed Potatoes
Pineapple Frappe Macaroons	Floating Island	Pistachio Ice Cream	Bananas Small Cakes
Coffee	Coffee	Coffee	Iced Tea

YOU MIGHT TRY—

To Make Fowls Tender.

If a turkey or chicken is rubbed inside and out with lemon it will make the meat white, juicy and tender.

Tea in Your Starch.

When starching holland pinafores put a little strong tea into the starch. This keeps the garments a good color.

Wooden Spoons for Fruit.

When stewing fruit never use a metal spoon. A wooden spoon is best, and one with a short handle is the most convenient for thick substances.

A Way to Save Gas.

When you have a couple of hours' ironing to do, or if you have meat or vegetables to cook which require two or more hours' time, put a teakettle full of water on the unlighted burner next to the one you are using. Then when your ironing or cooking is done, you will have a teakettle full of almost boiling water without burning any gas for this purpose.

TANSAN

A Delicious Drink

is

CLIFFORD-WILKINSON'S

TANSAN

Try it at once and you will realize it is

The Choicest of all Choice Waters

Notice that the name of
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SOLE AGENTS

TANSAN TANSAN

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY AUGUST 20, 1916

AUTO MAN LEAPS TO DEATH FROM HOTEL

Was 'Highest Salaried And Most Under Paid' Man In Business

PAUL SMITH OF CHALMERS

Mystery Surrounds Affair In New York Hotel; Wife Was With Him

New York, July 15.—Paul Smith, Vice President and General Sales Manager of the Chalmers Motor Car Company of Detroit, was killed yesterday morning when he jumped or fell from the window of his room on the tenth floor of the Hotel Biltmore. He landed in a crumpled heap on the sidewalk in front of the Yale Club on East Forty-fourth Street. Many passersby saw the body hurtling through the air, and a large crowd gathered immediately. Policeman McKinnon picked it up and found that there was still life in it, but when Dr. Bull of the Flower Hospital arrived Smith was dead.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock the auto man was about to sit down to breakfast with his wife, who had arrived in the city late Friday night. Mrs. Smith stepped into an adjoining room and when she returned her husband had disappeared.

Half an hour previously he was chatting over the telephone with General Manager George Stowe of the Chalmers office at Broadway and Fiftieth Street. Mr. Stowe would not say what they had talked about, but declared the conversation was most pleasant. An hour later, when Stowe came to the hotel by appointment to meet Smith, he was told of his death.

Smith came to New York Monday to complete a $6,000,000 deal with C. T. Silver of the C. T. Silver Motor Company for the transfer of the local agency of the Chalmers Company. He was suffering from an attack of ptomaine poisoning which is said to have had nervous complications. He brought a trained nurse with him. He told a friend on his arrival that the strain of spending twenty-three nights a month in sleeping cars was too much for him. He telegraphed to his wife in Detroit, Thursday, asking her to join him here. She arrived at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Just before he went to meet her he said to a friend in the hotel: "I feel miserable. I don't believe I'll ever get well."

Friends of Smith find it difficult to believe he killed himself. He was in no financial difficulty. Employees of the hotel point out that an accidental fall from the window in his room was almost impossible.

Smith, who was thirty-three years old, was one of the youngest and best known men in the auto business. He had been called "highest salaried and most under paid" sales manager in the country. Thousands of automobile men called him Paul. He was borne in Maine and was educated at the University of Illinois to be a physician, but soon turned to the automobile business. He was a baseball fan and always insisted the reason he gave up medicine was that it left him too little time for baseball. He said he could not stand being called out of a game in the middle of an inning.

When he decided to make automobiles his line he went to Detroit and became a day laborer in one of the factories there. Thence he went to the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and was rapidly promoted, first to their Southern sales agency and later to New York. He joined the Chalmers concern eventually and within two years raised the roll of agents from 600 to 1,500. His salary was $50,000.

ONE CAR TO 13 PERSONS

Los Angeles, July 20.—A world's record of ownership of automobiles is now claimed by Los Angeles, Cal., which registers one car for each thirteen of its inhabitants, according to the Chamber of Commerce of that city. During 1915 there were 55,217 registered, an increase of nearly 25 per cent. over the number in 1914.

Los Angeles County leads all other counties in California in ownership of automobiles by so wide a margin that there is no close comparison with any other of the State divisions, it is said. San Francisco, with 17,763 cars registered in 1915, is the closest rival of Los Angeles County.

Paris Conference And Auto Trade of the Allies

Opinion That Allies Will Give First Choice To One Another

New York, August 1.—What effect will the policy of close intertrading approved at the recent Allies' Conference at Paris have on the foreign automobile business of the United States after the war is at an end? It is an interesting question, but in the first place speculation on the outcome depends on whether the principle indorsed at Paris is actually put into effect after the termination of the war. Thoughts in the midst of war as to what is best for the future may be altered when the force of the spirit of reprisal is lessened by the ending of the fighting.

The viewpoint of an English writer on motor topics, H. Massac Buist, as to the meaning of the Allies' Conference, both on the present situation and that after the war, is given in the following from The London Post:

"As far as the motor movement is concerned, the result of the decision of the Paris Conference of the Allies on economics will be merely to continue the condition of affairs that has obtained since the beginning of the war. Thus, for an indefinite period we may expect to get no raw materials from Germany. Not that the motor industry ever had a great quantity of them, for in the matter of steels, for instance, some so-called British chassis were fashioned of German varieties of steel actually produced in Belgium. Therein lies what might be styled the 'snag.'

"For years past Belgium has been able to produce certain varieties of German steel better than those steels can be made in Germany. Germany practically owns and controls the majority of such Belgian firms; in any case Germany gets rich by process of royalties on such trade. Belgium is one of the Allies, consequently we may perhaps expect our orders for Belgian steels rather to increase than to decrease after the war. What will have to be looked to, therefore, is that if our ally supplies us with such materials they must not come from firms that are paying most of their profits to Germany by way of royalties or which are German owned and controlled.

"Before the war there was only one feature which practically every car made in this country derived from Germany, namely, the magneto. That trade was suddenly stopped at the outbreak of hostilities. Though a considerable amount has been done in the interval to promote the British magneto industry, which has accomplished marvels in the time, nevertheless the fact remains that we have been importing very great numbers of magnetos from the United States of America, many of them of types made under license granted by German firms.

"The Allies' Conference in Paris was necessarily concerned only with enemy matters. But the dumping anticipated after the cessation of hostilities is a thing to be feared, of course, not only from Germany but also from the United States of America, which is fully alive to the fresh conditions that will obtain when peace comes—so much so indeed that already the leaders of her labor parties have made it abundantly plain to the workers that when the war ends they will have to accept what terms are offered in place of bargaining with employers. In other words, the high prices to which everything has been worked up in the New World while the allies are engaged in this struggle for the cause of civilization will be followed, as far as the export trade is concerned, by something very much akin to dumping.

"This is in a measure provided against in spirit by the Allies' decision to supply one another in preference to giving their orders to countries not battling for the common cause in this greatest crisis in the world's history. But when it comes to matters of sale and purchase, if anything effective is to be achieved it must be based not on sentiment but on legislation. Your tariff reformer, for example, may hanker after an American car because it is offered to him at a lower price than a British produced article, while nearly every other man you meet will, the given articles being equal, buy that which is the cheaper of the two, no matter whence it comes.

"We must, therefore, consider the resolutions of the Paris Conference as merely outlining desirable procedure. Certainly many things will have to be done before we shall succeed in establishing in this country an absolutely practical scheme of procedure that will work out effectively when applied in detail to cases. Unless we do that, of course, the generalizations of a dozen economic conferences of the Allies cannot defy the machinations of the enemy, who during the early stages of this war exploited the simple policy of shipping goods to the New World that they might be exported thence back to the Allies."

Studebakers Near Shortage In Spite Of Record Output

Cars In Such Demand That Production Jumped Up 40,000

Detroit, July 20.—Record sales of the new series '17 model are reported by the Studebaker Corporation following the announcement of these cars.

In anticipation of the big demand for the new series '17 Studebaker sixes and fours, the factory has been running full capacity, and 3,000 dealers are now showing the series '17 cars and selling them as fast as they come from the factory.

The production schedule for 1916 calls for 100,000 of the newly announced models. It was originally planned to build 60,000 cars, and the schedule was later increased to 75,000. The demand from dealers on the firing line forced the factory to still further increase its contemplated output to 100,000 machines.

From all over the country the Studebaker Corporation has been receiving reports that the salesrooms of dealers have been thronged since the introduction of the series '17 car to the public.

These cars are noted for the fact that they incorporate many added refinements, and maintain their former high mechanical quality. More than 350 of these series '17 models were sold at retail during the New York automobile show.

Dealers all over the country are applying to the home office in Detroit for increased allotments of cars, and a shortage is feared, notwithstanding the planned production of 100,000 during the year.

DOES AUTO LESSEN USE OF STRONG DRINK?

Efficiency League Sets Up Claim That Drivers Can't Drink

Chicago, July 20.—The Fox River Valley Efficiency League of Illinois has made a new claim for the automobile. A few weeks ago a preacher said that the automobile was having the effect of increasing church attendance in the rural districts, extending the radius of the attendance many miles. Now the Fox River Association confers another moral, or uplifting, attribute on the automobile, asserting that the effect of the motor car is to lessen the drink habit, that its influence on the operator is town total abstinence, and that the rapid increase in the use of automobiles is to play an important part in decreasing the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

Commenting on this assertion Motor Age says: "Whether or not our dry friends are correct in their arguments there is a certain basis of logic for the statement that drink can not be made to fit into the age of electricity, steam, and gasoline.

"With the inherent capabilities for injury to operators and others which are possessed by a powerful heavy motor car under the control of one whose vision, quickness of action, and soundness of judgment are temporarily clouded, whether it be by excess in alcoholic stimulants or from other causes, it is certain that the present somewhat stringent regulations as regards the operation of a motor car by an intoxicated driver in time will become even more straitlaced.

"Within the past few years the authorities have become anything but liberal in their view of accidents caused by drivers about whom there has been any suspicion of having been under the influence of liquor. In many cities the weight of the law is considerably more forcible upon the intoxicated driver involved in an accident than it is upon a sober one under exactly similar conditions.

"It is no more than logical to assume that these considerations would have a direct effect upon motorists themselves in preventing over-indulgence when they expect to be operating their machines. Most motorists, realizing that they are in danger of severe penalties in case of an accident if they show signs of intoxication, even though they may not admit that they are susceptible to its effects, are less prone to look upon the wine when it is red."

Touring Cars Put To Military Use

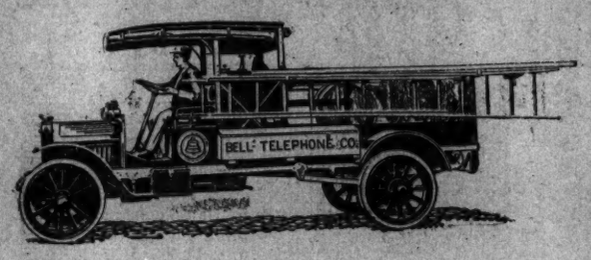
Machine Gun Mounted In Tonneaus Gives Results

El Paso, July 20.—The use of motor trucks and armored automobile has already been demonstrated in actual warfare, but it remained for the American troopers now chasing Villa in Mexico, or guarding the border, to demonstrate the feasibility of putting ordinary touring cars to military use.

A few days ago an Overland touring car was driven north of Columbus, N. M., by United States artillerymen. A machine gun was mounted in the tonneau and targets were fired at, with the machine travelling and at a standstill.

The test was reported to be very successful. It was found that a touring car was fully as logical and as feasible as a truck for the purpose. The demonstration proved that the vibration of a gun being fired does not swerve the aim a particle. In fact, the car barely is shaken. The objection to cramped quarters was also conclusively dismissed when it was shown that four men could ride comfortably in the car with the gun.

FEDERAL LORRIES



Masters of Transportation

Throughout the world Federal Lorries are satisfactorily handling all kinds of transportation problems. They are strong and sturdy, and extremely easy and economical to operate.

Buyers of Federals are assured of satisfaction, for back of every Federal Lorry stands the Federal factory with a world wide reputation for the way in which it has built thousands of lorries. No detail is overlooked to make the Federal the best lorry sold today. Federal Lorries are made in three sizes—1½ ton, 2 ton, 3½ ton—worm drive exclusively.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

A Company of great financial strength and stability.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN U. S. A.

Export Department
18 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.
Cable Address: Lockwood, New York

Awarded the Only Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

LOOK AT THE
★ Star Garage ★
'PHONE WEST 197

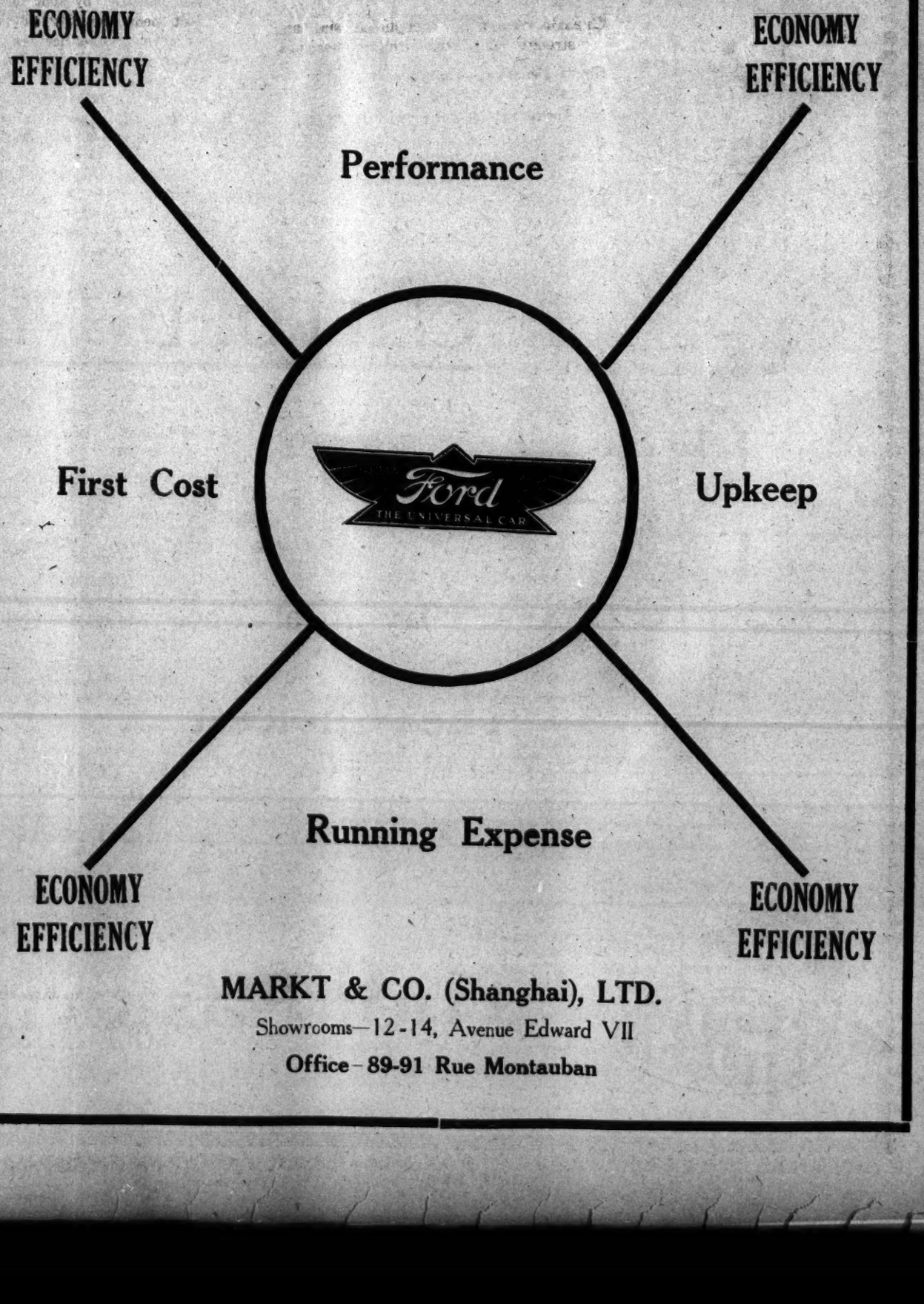
$3.50 Per Hour

1917 Five Seater Chevrolet for Hire
$3.50 per Hour

Seven Seater Chandlers for Hire
$4.00 Per Hour

Minimum Charge $1.00

125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD



MARKT & CO. (Shanghai), LTD.
Showrooms—12-14, Avenue Edward VII
Office—89-91 Rue Montauban

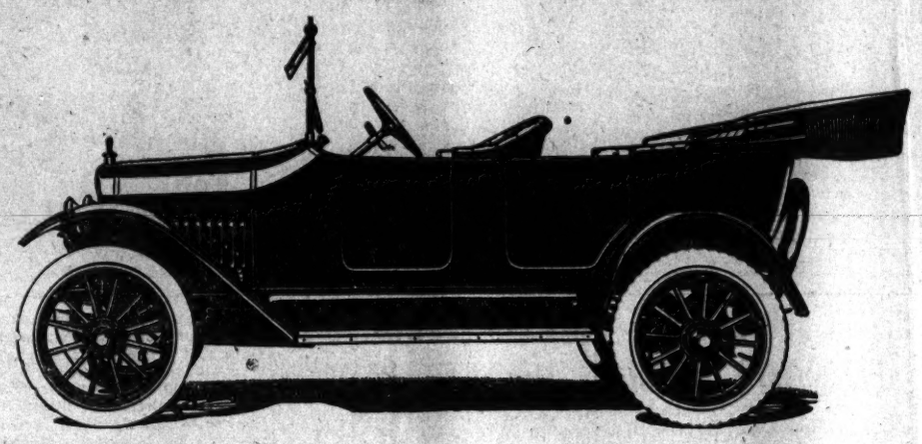
The 1916 Maxwell "THE WONDER CAR"

ONE CHASSIS—FOUR BODY STYLES

TOURING-CAR, ROADSTER, CABRIOLET AND TOWN-CAR

The Car of Lowest "First-Cost"

There has been to date no real full five-passenger automobile, with electric starter, electric lights, sliding gear transmission, high-tension magneto, demountable rims, elliptic type springs, "One-Man" khaki hood and every other feature found in high-priced cars to sell at so low a price as the Maxwell.



The Car of Lowest "After-Cost"

It is fitting that the car of lowest "First-Cost" should also be the car of lowest "After-Cost."

The Maxwell is lowering all economy records for:

1st—Miles per set of tyres.

2nd—Miles per gallon of petrol.

3rd—Miles per quart of lubricating oil.

4th—Lowest year-in-and-year-out repair bills.

Complete Specification of the Maxwell Motor Car

Four-cylinder motor; cone clutch; unit transmission bolted to engine; ¾ floating rear axle; right side steer, center control; 56 inch tread; 103 inch wheel base; 30 x 3½ inch tyres on demountable rims; weight 1960 pounds.

Motor—Bore, 3⅝ inches; stroke, 4½ inches, cylinders and crank case integral: detachable head; valves, 1⁹/₁₆ inch diameter, located on right side and completely enclosed.

Crank Shaft of exceptional size and strength, and fitted with large bearings.

Cam Shaft and cams drop forged integrally from solid bar of steel.

Ignition—Simms high tension magneto.

Cooling—Tubular radiator and fan. Thermo-syphon system with large inlet and outlet connections.

Lubrication—Splash system with positive oil pump, delivering oil to four separate troughs maintaining constant level.

Carburetor—Special atomizer type; dash adjustment to suit starting and running in any climate. Petrol is supplied by gravity.

Petrol Tank—Located under dash cowl, making short and absolute feed to carburetor. Positive feeding qualities, even on steepest grades. Capacity, 10 gallons.

Clutch—Cone clutch; faced with multibestos lining; clutch runs in oil and takes the drive smoothly and without grabbing.

Gear Box—3-speed selective type enclosed in case, which is bolted to flywheel housing. Main transmission shaft has Hyatt roller bearing in front end and bronze bushing, babbitt lined, at rear. Jackshaft has phosphor bronze bushing; gears are nickel steel, heat treated.

Steering and Control—Right side steer; 16 inch steering wheel; irreversible worm steering gear, adjustable; ball thrust on both ends of worm; steering rod, spark and throttle levers enclosed in tube which is rigidly held to instrument board; steering gear case mounted to frame; steering drag link is athwart car and absorbs shock from wheels. **Control:** Gear shift lever in center of driving compartment and operated at left of driver; spark and throttle controls operated on quadrant underneath steering wheel. Throttle also operated by foot accelerator; left foot pedal controls clutch, right foot pedal controls service brake; emergency brake controlled by hand lever alongside of gear shift lever. **Instrument board:** Carburetor adjustment, speedometer, lights and ignition switch, battery regulator switch and ammeter are carried on this board within sight and easy reach of the driver. Lights and ignition switch, ammeter, fuse box, battery regulator are contained in metal housing called the electrical control unit, which can be easily removed for inspection or adjustment.

Wheel Bass—103 inches.

Tread—56 inches.

Rear Axle—¾ floating type, five Hyatt bearings; axle shafts of nickel steel; gear ratio 3.58 to 1.

Front Axle—Drop forged I-beam section, extra long wheel hub, running on ball bearings.

Springs—Front, semi-elliptic, 32 inches long, 1¾ inches wide, fixed in front, shackled at rear.

Springs—Rear, ¾ elliptic; lower half 40 inches long, scroll 16inches long from center of spring shackle to spring seat; 1¾ inches wide, fixed at front to transmit drive, shackled at rear and mounted on a rocking seat.

Frame—Pressed steel with three cross members. Frame is tapered from 33 7-16 inches at rear to 28 inches at front, insuring that the body rests solidly its complete length.

Wheels—Artillery type of best grade hickory; 12 spokes in both front and rear wheels; equipped with demountable rims.

Tyres—30 x 3½ inches front and rear famous make of anti-skid tyres in rear.

Mud Guards—Crown mud guards, fully enclosed at front and rear between wheels and body; joined by board and convex valances. Running board of pressed steel covered with linoleum, which is bound with non-rusting material.

Equipment—Two electric headlights 9½ inches in diameter with dimmer. Storage battery, electric tail light, electric horn, one-man khaki hood with envelope and quick-adjustable storm curtains, clear vision and double ventilating windscreen, speedometer, spare tyre carrier with extra demountable rim; pump, jack, special spanners and tools.

Bodies—Stream line 5-passenger touring car, 2-passenger roadster, 2-passenger cabriolet and 6-passenger town car. Each luxuriously upholstered and perfectly finished and appointed.

Starting and Lighting System—Simms-Huff unit motor and generator, mounted on left side of motor. Pressure by foot on plunger pedal starts electric motor and engages starter pinion with flywheel gearing, thereby spinning motor of car at a rapid rate, which insures immediate starting.

All lights operated on one switch; generator automatically stores current in battery under front seat, which furnishes electricity for lamps and starting.

Materials—All steels used throughout the new Maxwell are made from our own formula, as specified by our chief metallurgist, after the most exhaustive analyses and tests to determine kind of metal the alloy and heat treatment that would best meet requirements of each particular part.

MAXWELL

MAXWELL

A First-Class Car at a price within the reach of all

A large shipment is expected to arrive before the end of September.

A specimen car is on view at the Eastern Garage. Demonstrations may be arranged.

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS

The Eastern Garage

14 Soochow Road **Telephone 1159**

GLIDDEN'S TOUR OF WORLD IS RECALLED

Went Twice Round Globe By Motor Car Of Early Make

CIRCLED NORTH AND SOUTH

Famous Auto Pathfinder Had Many Thrilling Experiences

Automobile construction has made such strides, year by year, that the latest show has always been the greatest by a wide margin. Noting the improvements of only two or three years, it seems impossible to believe in the feat accomplished by Charles J. Glidden, the originator of the famous Glidden tour, who went twice round the world by automobile, once westward in the southern hemisphere and once eastward in the northern.

In this tour Mr. Glidden passed through 39 countries, his greatest mileage being naturally in the United States. In this country he made 7,977 miles, nearly 500 of it on railroad tracks, with his steering gear locked, and steel-flanged wheels substituted for the ordinary rubber-tired wheels.

He drove 3,251 miles in Canada, about 1,800 miles of this distance also being made on railroad tracks. When using the tracks he traveled on special dispatcher's orders and was rated as a train. He received more than 500 train orders.

His smallest mileage in any country was in the kingdom of Swat—or should one say Ahkoondom of Swat?—where he drove only 21 miles. In Spain and Hawaii he did only 30 miles apiece, and in Monaco 25—though this was enough to take him the length of the little principality, and more.

To make his drive of 42,528 miles, Mr. Glidden consumed 377 days of driving. He encircled the globe twice, crossed the Arctic circle once—in Sweden—and reached the farthest south road in the world, in New Zealand.

To the vast majority of the peoples whom he met, his was the first motor car they had ever seen. To many the car was an object of awe, a "devil boat."

The tourist had a camera with him, and this affected the uncivilized peoples as much as the motor car itself. Mr. Glidden's diaries of his travels contain constant references to the difficulty of getting them to be photographed.

Mr. Glidden's tour of Sweden was in the summer of 1903. He drove 1,543 miles in this country, and wound up by crossing the arctic circle. He is said to have attained the furthest north for motoring on that trip, and it is believed that the record has never been broken.

The railroad driving was from Minneapolis to Vancouver, 1,803 miles, in 1904, and from Chicago to Mexico City in 1906, 5,022 miles, the total in three countries being 6,825 miles.

He has passed through a great proportion of the famous scenery of the world; he has motored from the most advanced civilization of Europe to where an armed guard was necessary to protect him from the natives. He has taken the product of the bustling, material-minded west through the Orient, where the very air assists to keep human kind in the ways of 20 centuries ago.

It was the Fiji Islanders who named the motor car "the boat on the road" and the "father of all devils."

The Japanese natives, seeing no motive power, figured it out that the car was blown along, and called it the "carriage of wind."

A clever Hindu couldn't be fooled. He judged that it was run by a spring, like a sidewalk toy, and was wound up every morning.

Everywhere the tourist carried interpreters. One day, on a lonely road in Sweden, Mr. Glidden overtook an old Finnish woman, plodding along at a slow pace. The interpreter asked her where she was going.

"To visit my daughter," said the old woman.

"How far is it?"

"Fifteen miles."

"When do you expect to get there?"

"Tomorrow morning."

"Tell her," said Mr. Glidden, "to get in and we'll give her a lift."

In 40 minutes the old woman had reached her daughter's home, a journey which she had expected to consume all the rest of the day. But she did not so much marvel at the wonder machine that had carried her as thank God for the luck which brought it her way.

"And I'm dying for a smoke," she added, just like a real motorist.

In the near East, Mr. Glidden confessed to a mild astonishment that he should be the pioneer motorist. There were even in those days, some 700 motor cars within 10 hours' sail of Jaffa, the seaport of Jerusalem, but he was nevertheless the first man to take a motor into Palestine, landing March 11, 1908.

"A Yankee, of course," was the comment of the London papers on the exploit. "It is not surprising that some tens of thousands of people turned out to meet him."

There were receptions for the tourists everywhere, specially in Jerusalem, where the mayor rode in the car, and the chief judge of the Mahometan court said, "The fact of your visit will be recorded, and placed in the archives of Jerusalem."

In Samaria Mrs. Glidden and three other women were riding in the car with Mr. Glidden, and a woman of the country at once took him for a prince driving out with his four wives.

In the Fiji islands a famous cannibal rode in the car. He was known as Cannibal Tom, and was said to have participated in many feasts on "long pig." He posed for his picture willingly enough, and remarked to the tourist, "You would make good eating." (Mr. Glidden is inclined to plumpness).

The king of the islands, whose name is Ratu Penia Kadavu Levo Roke Tui Tailevu, took a ride in the car. Sitting down he looked every inch a king, for he wore a coat, a white collar and a waistcoat. When he stood up, however, the invariable Fijian sulu, bare legs and bare feet became visible.

His daughter, the Princess Adi Cakobau, was with him. She had no hat nor shoes, but a cream-colored satin pinafore and a black sulu.

In New Zealand the Maoris, while they made no trouble, were far from enthusiastic about the car. They called it the "devil wagon," and objected to being photographed. This was because they believed that whatever makes up the picture was taken away from them, and that their lives would be thereby shortened.

Mr. Glidden says that with the possible exceptions of India and Syria, Java offers more interest to the tourist than any other country in the world.

Few people appreciate the fact that the population of the island is 35,000,000; that there are mountains 12,000 feet high, 10 of them still more or less active volcanoes; that there is a road running the length of the island, 600 miles, and crowded all day, all its length, like Broadway, New York.

The emperor of Java received the tourists with the full ceremonies of an eastern court, 2,000 servants taking part.

Ceylon, Burma and India, China and Japan, Mr. Glidden toured in his usual painstaking fashion, seeing all that was beautiful and strange, much like an old-time traveler, out with all his experiences marvelously compressed into small stretches of time by the modern wonder of locomotion.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

GEE, REALLY, I WOULDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH IT IF I WON IT- I HAVE A PARROT A WIFF AND A MOTHER-IN-LAW AT HOME RIGHT NOW
BUT MR SMITH THIS IS A WONDERFUL PHONOGRAPH- THE CHANCES ARE ONLY 25 CENTS- WE WANT ONE OF YOU BOYS TO WIN IT- WE ONLY HAVE 200 CHANCES
ONE WAY POCKET LINED WITH FISH-HOOKS ON THE WAY OUT
SHES GONNA SELL WILL ONE FOR A QUARTER WE CALL HIM INSEPARABLE SMITH- IF SHE BREAKS HIM AWAY FROM TWO BITS SHES A WOLF.
NAW- HE DONT CARE NO MORE ABOUT A DIME THAN HE DOES ABOUT HIS RIGHT LEG
I SHOULDA KNOWN BETTER THAN TO COME- LAST TIME THEY BULLED ME INTO BUYING ALL THE STUFF FOR THE PUNCH
LAST TIME I WAS HERE THEY RAFFLED OFF THE OLD SEWING MACHINE AND HER AUNT WON IT BACK
IF CRUST WAS A SIMPLE TRICK SHED BE A MIRACLE
INDOOR SPORTS
BEING INVITED TO A PARTY AND THEN HAVING ONE OF THE FAMILY INSIST UPON YOU BUYING A TICKET FOR A RAFFLE OF A BUM PHONOGRAPH.

DIRECT ROUTE FROM DETROIT TO SHANGHAI

This Is Idea Of Motor Firm Head For Holding Trade

Detroit, July 8.—From the port of Detroit to the port of Shanghai, by way of a deepened Welland canal, is the direct route for local commerce to the Orient suggested by Charles Denby, vice-president of the Hupp Motor Car company, who has just returned from Peking, where he transacted private business and looked over the Chinese field for automobiles.

Mr. Denby was consul-general for the United States at Shanghai from 1907 to 1909, and had acted as secretary-general of the provisional government of Tientsin, receiving his appointment from the allied powers. He has also served in the American diplomatic service at the court of Vienna.

"American domination of Oriental trade depends on our shipping facilities," said Mr. Denby, "but everywhere I traveled I heard the same story. The seamen's bill of the present administration has driven the American flag from the Pacific. If I want to travel first class, I must do so under a British or Japanese flag.

"Detroit products will soon have an enormous demand in China, and the city is already well represented financially there. Why should we not ship goods direct from Detroit to Shanghai? Greater projects have been conceived and carried out. It is not an idle dream, but must be realized if Detroit is to seize the opportunities open to it in Oriental trade.

"China sees in every cent invested in that country a hold on the United States which will guarantee her against Japanese aggression. American capital is more than welcomed in China."

DEMAND GROWING FOR SILENT MACHINES

States Will Soon Be Unit In Condemning Cut-Out On All Cars

Agitation against the use of muffler cut-out is receiving much attention from leading authorities of the automobile industry in the States, and it is predicted that it will be only a short time before every state will enact laws prohibiting the unnecessary practice of allowing the exhaust of gasoline motors in automobiles to escape into the atmosphere without passing through a silencer.

Some states have already taken definite action, passing laws against its use, particularly in Massachusetts, where the motor vehicle law provides that every motor vehicle must be equipped with a muffler or other suitable contrivance to prevent unnecessary noise, prohibiting further the use of any signaling device that makes a harsh, objectionable or unreasonable noise, forbidding the use of any siren horn except in the case of fire apparatus or ambulances.

It is contended by those who use the cut-out that unless it is used there is loss of power due to back pressure. Repeated tests by Professor Hutton, chairman of the technical committee of the Automobile Club of America, and other experts prove that the use of the muffler cut-out gives practically no increase of power. Its use is largely confined to a class of motorists who desire to call attention to themselves or their car rather than for any useful purpose.

Numerous operators use the muffler cut-out under slightest provocation, frequently without any provocation at all and make no secret of the fact that the sound of the exhaust is music to their ears. Manipulating the cut-out is illegal in Connecticut, and there are some other states which also have passed laws against this form of noise-making. Wherever it has been taken up, after a short time the law has proved satisfactory, and although the first instinct of the motorist is to object to it, the average man who is interested in the comforts of his neighbors does not long make a fuss about it. The city streets are full of noises and as far as is possible those that can be avoided ought to be eliminated.

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Hupmobile Reputation Is Our Biggest Asset

"We believe the Hupmobile to be the best automobile of its class in the world"—and what we believe Hupmobile owners all over the world know.

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Ask anyone who knows cars, whether Hupmobile owner or not, and he will tell you two things.

First, that the Hupp Motor Car Corporation has never brought out a poor car.

Second, that any Hupmobile model is a wonderful value for the money.

A study of our specifications, a tour through our factory, an enumeration of the tests we employ to insure quality in material and workmanship, all prove one thing; namely, that we are not blind or boastful when we say that "we believe the Hupmobile to be the best automobile of its class in the world."

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m/m stroke, (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle floating type, spiral bevel gear, Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbitt lined. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater). Tyres 880 x 120 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colors khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

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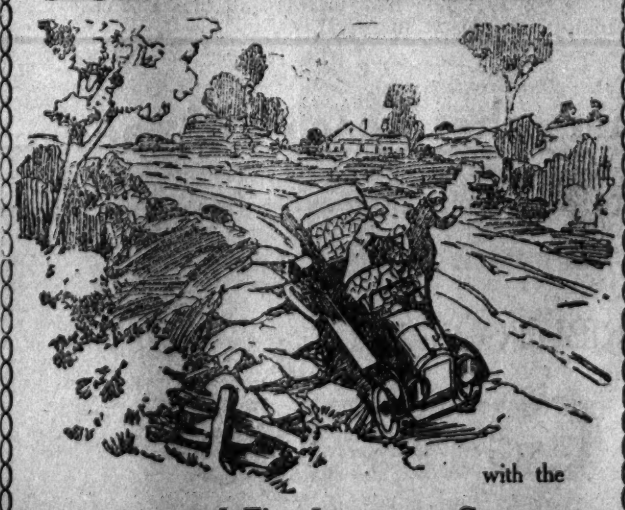

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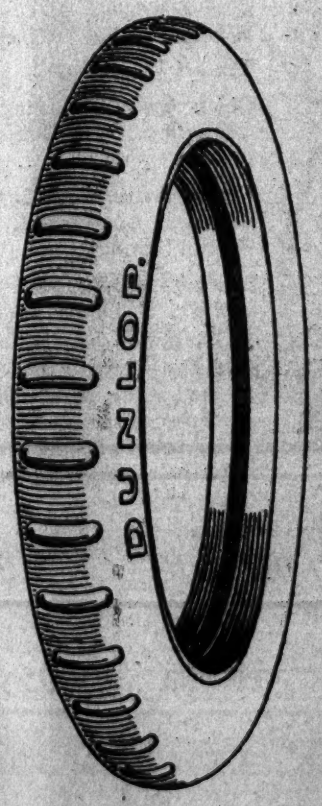

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SIX DIPLOMATS BUY HUDSON SUPER-SIX

American Minister To Portugal Among Those Selecting Big Car

New York, July 20.—The most notable sale of the New York automobile show was that of eight Hudson Super-Six phaetons to six diplomats stationed in Portugal and two members of one of the most aristocratic families in Lisbon. The sale of the eight cars was a single transaction. The cars were purchased by the following persons:

Their Excellencies, Dr. F. Regis de Oliveira, Brazilian ambassador; P. Botkine, Russian minister; A. Van der Goes, Dutch minister; B. C. Segastume, Argentina minister; Col. Thomas H. Birch, American minister, all of whom have their official residence in Lisbon; W. H. Stuve, American consul, Porto, Portugal, and Senhors Fernando Pinto Basto and Eduardo Pinto Basto, wealthy and aristocratic residents of Lisbon.

Because of the high station in official and social life occupied by these men only cars of distinction were considered. An ambassador or a minister representing a foreign country must have a car in keeping with the dignity of his position. This narrowed the choice to a few. All have summer residences in the mountains. Thus a car of great power was another vital consideration. Roominess, beauty of exterior and interior, high grade workmanship and materials, and the reputation and standing of the company for stability and service were other factors involved.

As the expert who looked over the field of American cars for them reported The Super-Six as best suited to their purposes, Col. Birch, while on a visit to his home in Burlington, N. J., went to New York to view the automobile show. There he confirmed the selection of the eight Super-Sixes. Col. Birch is a member of the widely-known Birch family, which for years has been makers of fine carriages. It was his expert knowledge of materials, especially leather, that lead him to confirm the expert's selection.

Motor President Takes Ride In Air

Girl Aviator Gives Him Thrill In a Spin Over The Sea

Jacksonville, Fla., July 20.—President Henry M. Leland of the Cadillac Motor Car Company recently enjoyed his first flight in an aeroplane at Ormond Beach, Florida.

The machine, which was a Wright biplane, piloted by Miss Ruth Law, reached an altitude of more than 1,800 feet.

In writing of his experience to the factory, Mr. Leland said:

"I was fearful before mounting the plane that I might become dizzy and sick, so my pilot promised to go gently. After we started, it seemed to me that we were near the ground and going very slowly.

"When I found that there were no unpleasant sensations, I kept motioning and calling for her to go faster and to go up higher. At last she yelled, 'You're up 1,600 feet and are going sixty miles an hour. For heaven's sake, what do you want? This isn't a Cadillac eight.'"

Gasoline Production Makes New Record

Estimated 140,000,000 Barrels Were Marketed During Half Of 1916

One hundred and forty million barrels of gasoline were marketed in the States during the first half of 1916, making a new record, according to John D. Northrop of the United States Geological Survey. Mr. Northrop apportions the output among the major fields as follows:

Appalachian, 11,400,000; Lima-Indiana, 1,800,000; Illinois, 7,900,000; Kansas and Oklahoma, 50,500,000; Northern and Central Texas, 4,200,000; Northwest Louisiana, 6,800,000; Gulf Coast, 11,400,000; Wyoming and Montana, 3,400,000; California, 43,500,000; miscellaneous, 100,000.

The outstanding feature of the petroleum industry during the half-year just closed was the high level reached in the prices of crude oil in March and maintained firmly to the end of the period. This level involves prices ranging from 90 to 350 per cent higher than those of a year ago for high-grade Eastern and Mid-Continent grades and reflects less strongly the decreased capacity of Cushing than it does the increased demand for crude oil.

ENGLAND IS GOOD MARKET FOR MOTORS

Saxon London Dealer Says Ban On Importation Soon To Be Lifted

Detroit, July 26.—Despite the ban on the importation of automobiles into England, an economy war measure recently passed by parliament, there is still a big field for American made motor cars and will be a bigger one after the hostilities in Europe have ended.

This is the opinion of Cecil Lamb, London distributor for Saxon Motor Cars, who recently came over to take a look at the home factory of Saxon cars. While Mr. Lamb admits that the legislative ban on automobiles has temporarily hindered the sale of American made cars, he is very optimistic for the future of motor cars bearing the stamp of "Made in America."

"I am going ahead advertising and visiting prospects just the same as ever," said Mr. Lamb. "I do not believe that the embargo will last very long. Even if the war continues to drag out for another two years, I think the ban on American cars soon will be lifted. Then, there's the chance of peace at any time for no one can tell just when it will come.

"I was fortunate in having a goodly number of Saxon cars on hand when the embargo was put in force and consequently I have not been particularly inconvenienced by it. I still have some cars to sell and I am going to try to sell them right along.

"But in addition to that I am building on future business. American made automobiles are popular. We have found that very true in the case of Saxon. There are many of them in use in the Isles and the English are eager to buy them just as soon as money is a little more plentiful. The graceful line of the Saxon, its economy of operation and its dependability have made a place for it in the estimation of the English motoring public that cannot be taken from it."

Mr. Lamb was much amused by the reports current in this country of the difference the war has made in London. He declared that the city was, for the most part, the same as usual.

TRAILERS BEHIND ALL SORTS OF CARS

European War Has Brought About Their Extensive Use Exporting Men

New York, July 25.—Reports from the Mexican border are to the effect that trailers are being used more and more to supplement the motor truck. When the crisis between the United States and Mexico assumed a threatening phase the War Department placed several rush orders for trailers.

This use of trailers follows the experience of the European war, as the following from a paper by W. F. Bradley, read before the American Society of Automobile Engineers, shows:

"It is worth nothing that the war has brought about an extensive use of trailers. Their first application was in the automobile service, where loads are bulky and light. Their use has been extended in this service and has also been adopted by other branches of the army. Naturally, the four-wheel driven tractor has tended toward a considerable increase in the use of trailers, but these are vehicles originally designed for operating with trailers. The trailers are now being attached behind all kinds of automobiles, which, it was originally thought, would never have to receive them. Thus three-and-one-half-ton trucks working with bulky loads are being made more efficient by the addition of trailers.

"A large number of light trucks, of three-quarters and one-ton capacity, mounted on pneumatic tires, are fitted with the special army type elastic coupling at the rear and will take one or two wheel pneumatic-tired trailers. These are extensively used for the transportation of men working in the rear of the lines. For instance, at a big aviation depot employing 500 men, who have to work five miles from their billets, these light tractors and trailers are used to take the men backward and forward morning, noon, and night. The machines are not kept specially for this purpose, but are used on general haulage work around the depot.

"The trailers are merely two-wheel floats with canvas tops on detachable hoops; the front is closed and entrance is at the rear; there are two longitudinal seats. In a few minutes the trailers can be stripped to mere platform bodies suitable for carrying aeroplane wings or a complete aeroplane. As a speed of thiry-five miles per hour can be maintained on good roads, these outfits are valuable, in case of necessity, for the quick transportation of troops to threatened points. Many of the smaller munition factories not having sufficient work to justify the purchase of a truck are using ordinary touring cars with a trailer attached."

Market For American Cars Grows Better In South America

Ford Agent Tells Of Growth As Result Of One Price Campaign

Detroit, July 22.—E. H. Hampton, manager of the Ford branch in Buenos Aires, South America, has arrived at the Ford Motor Company's plant in Detroit, for a conference with the department heads of the company. The Buenos Aires branch of the Ford has a very extensive territory, representing Ford interests in the Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Bolivia. Discussing trade conditions in South America, Mr. Hampton said:

"The American-made car is growing wonderfully in popularity in South America. Not only is this due to the fact that, because of the war, the manufacture of European cars has practically ceased, but also to the growing recognition of the quality of American cars and their adaptability to the conditions of the South American country. The tide is also swinging over from the heavy, high-priced cars, characteristics peculiar to European cars, to the cars of light weight and economical upkeep. Business concerns, too, of South America, are increasing their demands for light cars to be used for delivery and commercial purposes generally.

"Among the higher classes there is a growing disposition of owners to drive their own cars, and this is developing a market for the enclosed family car.

"At the time the Ford branch at Buenos Aires opened, the market for American made cars in South America was demoralized. Every car—both European and American—was far over-priced. The policy of the Ford Motor Company, a policy of strict adherence to its established prices, has been a large factor in bringing about a readjustment of those earlier chaotic conditions."

Notes and Comments

Practically all professions are, of course, represented at the front in the present war, and the varieties of callings which may be found in a single tent in camp or in a single trench section must, indeed, often be remarkable. Speaking at a meeting of the Actors' Benevolent Association, recently, H. B. Irving made it clear that actors were by no means behindhand in contributing their quota. "Over 2,000 actors," Mr. Irving said, "are at the front, and it is doubtful if any profession can show a bigger percentage." Apparently, moreover, they do their bit in more ways than one. Most people, by this time, are familiar with the tale of the former juggler and tight-rope walker who kept his own comrades, to say nothing of the enemy, in a state of breathless inactivity as he walked along a barbed-wire entanglement and performed wonderful feats with six hand-bombs.

From a strictly economic point of view the large increase in United States imports of precious stone during the fiscal year ended June 30 is not a favorable development. According to figures just given out imports of this class of goods at the port of New York amounted to the enormous total of $44,587,826, compared with $14,760,847 for the previous year and $33,183,735 for 1914. Buying of such articles reflected great prosperity but is also indicative of extravagance, which always accompanies a period of prosperity.

In Venezuela the public is satisfying its desire for travel and its need for transportation by building highways, and, like the public of the United States, may be said in this way to rid itself partially of the railroad problem. While its Congress has of late been composing a dispute of more than ten years' standing with the owner of the Valencia & Puerto Cavello railway the people living in the district between Maracay and the sea have been entertaining the commander-in-chief of the army, and celebrating the construction of an automobile and wagon road which opens hitherto isolated valleys to traffic. They have been holding a triumphal procession, as it were, in honor of the automobile, for having restored travel to the individualistic basis, from which the locomotive, with its attendant stock company, took it.

Duties of national political campaign managers, in the United States, are on the increase. This is the first presidential election year in which one third of the national Senate must be elected. Before senators, in so many states, came to be chosen at the polls, instead of by the state legislatures, senatorial campaigns were left to the congressional committees, made up mainly of members of the lower house. Now things are different. The chairman of the Democratic national committee already has had a talk with senators as to the part the committee shall take, with a view to continuing party control of the Senate. The position of head of the committee in charge of this feature of the campaign will be an important one from a party viewpoint, whether the new group of workers be separate, or a bureau be established under the national committee chairman, as Republicans have proposed.

BERMUDA LOWERS BARS

New York, July 25.—On account of the policy hitherto followed in Bermuda of prohibiting the use of mechanically propelled vehicles, the following from a consular report is of interest:

The Legislative Assembly of Bermuda has decided to repeal the present act prohibiting the use of mechanically propelled vehicles of all sorts, and has appointed a committee to draft a bill providing for "a restricted motor-bus service under the control of the local Government." It is probable that a bill, drafted in accordance with the motion, will pass both the Assembly and the Legislative Council.

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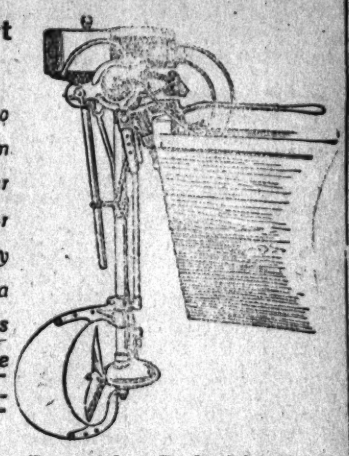

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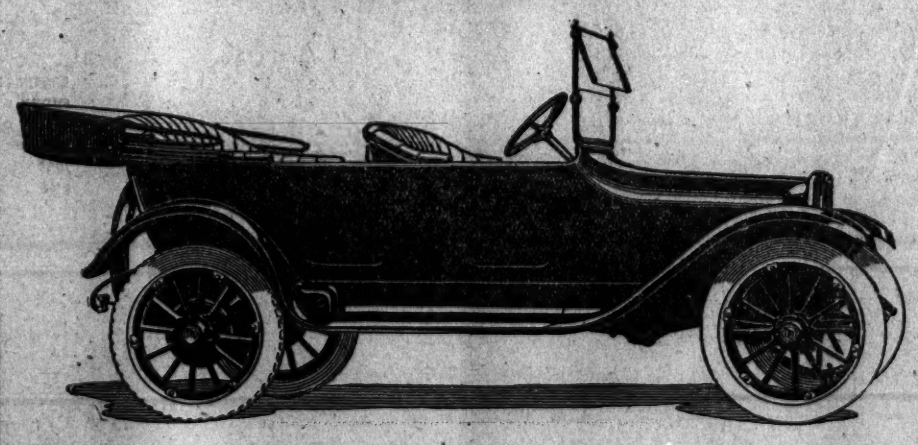

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"Why I Would NOT Be Robert Loraine's War Bride"

Mlle. Hannebique, a Parisian Beauty of High Military Family, Tells Why She Refused to Marry the Actor-Aviator Simply to Be "a Breeder of Cannon Food"

PHOTO BY HALL-N.Y.

Robert Loraine, the English Actor, Now an Army Aviator.

Mlle. Marthe Hannebique Who Refused to Become the "War Bride" of Robert Loraine and Was Censured by Family and Friends.

THE highest authorities of the fighting European countries, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, have urged men and women to lose no time in marrying, in order that the lives destroyed by war may be replaced.

Countless thousands of young men and women married hastily in response to this appeal. In many cases they had a very brief married life, sometimes less than a week. Then the Moloch of war took the man. To-day the wife finds herself a mother without a husband.

Is it right that a woman should consent to be merely an instrument for raising more "cannon food," should face the ordeal of motherhood with the loss of her husband still afflicting her and produce a child probably condemned to physical weakness and poverty? Some women are revolting against the governmental conception of their patriotic duty. Mlle. Hannebique, a clever young French actress of good family, broke her engagement to marry Robert Loraine, the English actor, who is as familiar to American theatre-goers as to British, because he took up the deadly work of an army aviator. Her action caused her to be censured by friends and family. Here she tells most interestingly and eloquently her reason for her action.

By Mlle. Marthe Hannebique

BE a war bride? Never!

I would rather pit my strength in bloody battle than run the risk of rearing a fatherless child! I would rather suffer the pangs of a prison term, or give up my very life!

Other women of Europe might take the same stand, only their courage is lacking. They are mere breeders, and know it. Eventually they will rebel against this inhuman bondage which custom forces upon them.

Why should woman be classed with the sow that brings forth a litter of pigs after her mate has been slaughtered at market? Is she different than the bleating ewe which bears lambkins on the hillside, whilst some gluttonous shepherd carves the chops of her ram before his campfire?

Madame Nazimova's famous play on the subject runs true to the core. War brides are not brides, but breeders. Breeders of huddled heaps of flesh and bones. Breeders of human ammunition—factories whose output must go on forever. And for what? To fill the ranks of armies twenty years hence and be shot down in gory cannonade. To everlastingly replenish the maw of a greedy Moloch.

With all my heart and soul I loved Robert Loraine. And I still love him—better than any other man in the world. We were engaged, but the date had not been definitely set. He was called to the colors. A hasty marriage was proposed.

Instantly a picture flashed into my mind. A mental panorama of him fluttering sky-high in his aeroplane, while fiery bombs from a huge Zeppelin above burst in unabated fury on all sides. Suddenly a chunk of shell shattered his right arm and tore a ghastly gap in his skull. He sprawled, a limp and lifeless mass, over the framework. The engine clogged, and the machine turned turtle and dashed like a dead weight into the surging waters of the North Sea, a thousand feet below.

Another vision followed. I saw a tiny blue-eyed babe clutching at my breast and asking for its father—a father who would never come home.

I simply had to refuse Robert. The suggestion struck me as cruel and hideous, almost barbaric. Though it tore my heart strings, I broke off our engagement.

My refusal shocked him, as well as everyone else in our circle of friends. Pleadings proving of no avail, he donned his khaki and went away, unable to fathom my attitude. No doubt he imagined that my love had grown cold; but it had not. In my humble belief I acted for the best.

Even my family frowned upon me. In London people shunned me socially. My allowance from home was suddenly cut off. It mattered not that I had served many long months nursing wounded soldiers in the hospitals of Neuilly. I was called untrue to my flag.

They raked me over the coals; sizzling hot coals they were. My past was dug up, and when it was discovered that I came of one of the highest military families in France, my action was condemned more than ever. I was held up as the black sheep of the Hannebiques. Storms of discussion arose, but nine times out of ten the sentiment was strongly against me.

Funds began to ebb away, and my daily routine proved weakening. My appeals reached deaf ears. My explanations were frigidly declined. I was cast out—banished. My apartment on Park Lane became a nautilus. A shell of sorrow and despair.

So I hied to New York, where I am living incognito and selling my jewels from time to time to pay expenses. You see, I am a stranger in a strange land. A martyr to a righteous opinion. But I am happier now, for here the people understand and sympathize.

Theorists reason that by all logic of genealogy I should have become a war bride.

I was born in the barracks of the Garde Republicaine in Paris in November, 1894, and grew up amid constant environment of the bayonet and sabre.

My mother was Mme. Julie Massol Hannebique, daughter of General Pierre Massol, hero of the Crimean and Franco-Prussian wars, who received the Grande Croix, Legion d'Honneur, and many other military decorations. My father was Camille Hannebique, a loyal defender during the siege of Paris in 1870, who effected the single-handed capture of a barge of cattle when our garrison was starving.

General George Massol, former Governor of the Soudan and now paymaster with General Joffre's army, is my uncle. And I have five cousins at the front, two of whom were wounded, have recovered and are again fighting in the trenches.

In school, no other pupil sang "La Marseillaise" with more fervor and spirit. No one knew their history of the French Revolution better than I. From nine until sixteen I attended St. Vincent de Paul Academy in Normandy. After that my studies were continued at the Sacred Heart Convent in Richmond, England.

Shortly after finishing at the convent I was introduced to Robert Loraine while he was playing in "Man and Superman" at the Criterion Theatre in London. Later we dined at Pagarni's, and both realized that ours was a case of love at first sight.

During Sunday afternoon musicales at his London house I used to sing funny little French songs. Often we strolled through Hyde Park. We had Welsh rabbits at Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese on Fleet Street. And we went to the Henley regatta.

As my old Chinese butler used to say, I was Robert's Moy Fah Loy, which means "Little Plum Blossom."

I admired his massive physique and his sincere respect for women. He was an ideal protector. His acting thrilled me so much that I often called him my "superman." I imagined him my Jupiter and myself his Juno.

While in Milan, studying singing with the noted Signor Bavagnoli, I missed Robert terribly. I wrote him love sonnets in Italian, and he sent me quaint old books to read.

Soon I returned and played my first engagement at the London Gaiety. The late George Edwardes praised my voice very highly, and predicted my success. His prophecy rang true, and I became a favorite. In musical comedy circles I sailed to the seventh heaven of delight.

Then came the war, and dampened everyone's spirits; but not Robert's. One sunny afternoon he proposed to me, in a most abrupt fashion. There was no dallying and no foolish stammering. He just slipped a diamond ring on my finger and kissed me. That was all. I understood, and I was glad.

An exact date for our marriage was not set, but it had been planned for some time this Summer. But now? Well, there is no use crying over spilled milk. Other matters are entering into my humdrum existence. I did my bit selling souvenirs at the big Allied Bazaar in New York, and I expect to enter into other charity work whenever possible.

Across the Atlantic every day echoes the query: "Suppose other women take Mlle. Hannebique's stand and refuse to become war brides—what will be the effect?"

And I answer that the result will be a better generation to follow.

A war bride and her husband are sad and sorrowful over their parting, which must come in a few hours. They are nervous and excited. Through their minds flash visions of bursting shell, and poisonous gas mists, and Red Cross nurses, and dying soldiers, and gruesome graveyards. Both are worried.

True, the man can forget. Stress of battle and association with comrades bring countless other topics to his mind.

But the wife—the war bride—never ceases her worry. Day and night she pines for her husband. She watches the bulletins in front of the War Office. She scans the scarehead editions of the newspapers. Her eyes close in sleep at night upon a pillow damp with tears. No matter if he does return safely, the worry has wrought its havoc.

Think what the offspring of such a nervous hysteria is bound to be. Nothing else than high strung, moody and irritable children, physically and mentally imperfect. I know, because I have seen a great many babies born under just such conditions. Their fretful cries shrill out in plaintive protest against this inhuman custom.

Far better for any race to be populated with a half-million virile and level-headed men, born of parents of repose and composure, than five million addle-brained war products.

Surplus of women in Europe does not mean that they should sacrifice themselves as war brides. That problem is solving itself.

Girls and women of the wealthy families still have countless suitors to pick from. Many of the moderately moneyed are flocking to the United States and South America, and the natural sequence is intermarriage.

Only the poorer class suffer from lack of husbands. And their difficulty is rapidly becoming adjusted; that is, their work keeps them too busy to think about marriage. After the war, when the troops return, there will be plenty of husbands.

There are four divisions of the aforementioned class:

(1) The husky-built types, the Amazons, who are working in munitions plants, driving tram cars, butchering cattle and sheep, raising farm vegetables, sailing fishing boats and doing police duty.

(2) The clerks, who have filled the male vacancies in banks, insurance offices, real estate bureaus and brokerages.

(3) The general run of working girls—waitresses, chambermaids, shop girls, governesses, etc.—who continue as usual in their respective vocations.

(4) The roving army of demi-mondaines, who thrive alike during war or peace, and who seldom care to marry.

Even now the handwriting is on the wall. Woman is about to shake off her shackles. She is too highly civili[zed] continue as a flesh and blood b[ut] The days of the war bride are numbered.

The Scene from "War Brides," in Which Madame Alla Nazimova, as a German Peasant Wife, Kills Herself Rather Than Be the Mother of a Child Whose Father Has Been Killed in War.

SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY AUGUST 20, 1916

RECS. HAVE EASY WIN FROM S.C.C.

Run Up 179 for Seven Wickets, Then Dispose of Opponents For Score of 128

COOPER HIGH BAT WITH 66

Stagg Also Plays Well, Registering 55; Clifford Makes Century for 'Saints'

The S.C.C. made a short trip to the S.R.C. ground yesterday afternoon and after four hours play they had to return acknowledging defeat by 51 runs. The Recs took first knock, and thanks to a big innings by Cooper they managed to put together the very respectable score of 179.

When Cooper had scored ten, Stagg the skipper of the S.C.C., "played cricket." The ball had been hit to the boundary, and the batsmen were so sure that the tapes had been reached that they did not trouble to run. But Turner did a ...nt and just saved the four score ... a shout went up that there was ... boundary. Then the batsmen ...ted to make up for lost time with ... result that Cooper was run out. ...evidently did not understand the ...sion and Stagg giving him the ...fit of the doubt let him continue ... innings. It was expensive for ... Club for the player put up ...nother 50 runs.

Walter Wilson only made 18 but ... gathered them so well that more ...n one of the spectators said that ...work was the best cricket of the ...e.

...aniels was the only bowler of the ...C.C. that did any material damage ...o the Recs batsmen. His expresses ...ere really good, and his length ex...llent. His analysis of 4 wickets for ...1 was fine when the big score is ...ken into consideration.

When the S.C.C. went in they had ... the attack of Bhoora and ...rry Wilson. Deeks, who is still in want of practice, did not give much trouble, and then Tait joined T...ner. The latter started to play his extra special game, but after scoring 16 he had to go to a catch by Ollerdessen off Terry Wilson. Haynes for a wonder made a mistake behind the wickets with Turner. The batsman skied a ball and the ...icket keeper cried out: "All right!" ...ut he missed. He made up for ...is error shortly afterwards by ...antifully stumping Thomson.

Stagg, going in fifth wicket, was ...he only S.C.C. player who gave the ...Recs bowlers any serious trouble. He made 55 in his very best style ...and did not give a chance until Haynes caught him off one of Bhoora's deliveries.

Anderson and Daniels worked well to play out time and make the match a draw, but a nice understanding ...between White and Walter Wilson ...sent Daniels to the pavilion and ...won the match for their side by the ...margin stated above.

S.R.C.

T. Wigton, b. Hilliard	0
H. J. Cooper, c. Thomson, b. Daniels	66
R. J. S. Brandt, b. Foster	18
W. E. Wilson, c. Campbell, b. Stagg	12
C. H. Bhoora, b. Daniels	15
A. V. White, b. Daniels	9
W. R. Wilson, b. Daniels	10
H. J. Ambrose, not out	24
T. Main, not out	12
C. Ollerdessen and W. J. Haynes, did not bat.	
Extras	13
Total (7 wickets)	179

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. D. Hilliard	12	0	44	1
W. C. Foster	10	1	42	1
H. W. Johnstone	3	0	14	0
E. W. Stagg	4	0	25	1
A. J. Daniels	8	0	42	4

S.C.C.

W. C. D. Turner, c. and b. T. W. R. Wilson	21
J. Deeks, b. T. W. R. Wilson	1
C. Tait, c. Ollerdessen, b. T. W. R. Wilson	18
E. M. Thomson, st. Haynes, b. Ambrose	0
H. Hilliard, b. T. W. R. Wilson	1
E. W. Stagg, st. Haynes, b. Bhoora	55
A. W. Johnstone, run out	6
A. Campbell, b. Main	0

(Continued on Page 2)

Scene as Deal for Purchase of U. S. Court and Consulate Land and Buildings Was Closed

The central figures shown in this photograph, which is commemorative of a really notable event in local American history, are Mr. Edward I. Ezra who was kind enough to sell the splendidly located property to the United States Government for just what he paid for it—Tls. 425,000—and Consul General Thomas Sammons, who consummated the deal on behalf of his government. Those appearing in the photograph clearly enough to be recognised are (from left to right) Mr. Earl B. Rose, Dr. W. T. Findley, Mr. E. C. Stocker, Dr. S. A. Ransom, Maj. Andreson, U.S.M., Mrs. J. B. Davies, Mr. Paul McRae, Mr. E. I. Ezra, Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, Hon. T. R. Jernigan, Consul General Thomas Sammons, Mrs. P. L. Bryant, Mrs. William Morris, Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper and Mr. J. H. McMichael.

Domino's Cricket and Tennis Chat

By Domino

We love the ladies, we love the ladies,
The tall ones, short ones

And any other kind that play tennis.

* * *

Monday is Lady's Day at the Cricket Club, and quite a lot of members bring along their fair friends to play the popular summer game. I am told that they simply love the courts and especially the nice lemon squashes that the—her—boy puts up. Five nets are at the disposal of the visitors and it is advisable to get to the club early if you would secure a court. There is a board on which you can book a game but if your four is not made up and another pack are ready they take the field. That is the law.

* * *

Deeks, the S. C. C. wicket keeper and forcible bat, is back again from his trip to Australia. We are all glad to see his cheery face and hear his melodious voice again. He has a wealth of good things to tell about the 'Down Under!' He was out and at the nets during the last few evenings and his holiday has made his eye if anything keener than ever. I expect that it will not be long before we hear his "How's that?" again.

* * *

Quite the most popular fixtures of the present season are the evening matches. There is never any question of slow cricket. Each side has to get as many as possible in the hour and a bit that is available, and the nervousness that comes from the more serious ordeal of a full afternoon game is absent. Some of the best cricket of the season has been seen in these contests. The S. V. C. has been very much to the front in this respect. The Scottish, the Maxims and 'A' Companies have all been in evidence and bright cricket has been the order of the day.

* * *

One of the best games played was that between the Powhattan Club and an S. C. C. team last Tuesday and Wednesday. The Club going in first found the Tobacconists' bowling much too good, and all the best wickets had gone for less than 60. Then young Cheetham and Hollander got together and for the last wicket put up a stand for over 70, and that in a very curious light. Both batsmen took the most extraordinary liberties with the bowling, and it was probably their pluck that gave the S. C. C. such a good chance of victory. But on the following evening the visitors came prepared. Ellis, with his eye right on the ball every time, gathered over fifty with fine play. Daniels went in to finish the game in a few minutes. His first wallop was a six, his second a four, his third a six, his fourth a four, and while he was taking a gasp, hit a single. Then he had to go. But 21 in five hits is not bad. By the way the same player did a bit with the ball too. He is bowling very fast just now and keeps a fair length on the wicket. Quite a rapid young man in fact. The result of the game was a five wicket victory for the Powhattan Club.

* * *

Yes! the evening games are a great success, and no one has done more to make them so than Secretary C. W. Marshall. When we started up this season the outlook was not too rosy for cricket, but thanks to the energy of the sportsman just mentioned, and the backing up he has received from the Club skipper, Stagg, the game has really increased in popularity. Old players have come back with a vengeance and are pushing the youthful members for all they are worth. I see that the interporter of seasons ago, Stanton, is doing lots of good work at the nets and his break bowling is sure to be heard of in the very near future. Springfield, after an absence of five years from the game, came back for a match a week or so ago and notched something like 40. We hope to see him padded again before the season is too old.

* * *

Clifford is the most noted acquisition that the Club has had this season. While with the B. A. T. he did fine things with both bat and ball and he came with a reputation that placed him right among the stars at once. He has more than lived up to it. He has come off in bowling, in batting, and he is one of the best

(Continued on Page 2)

Chinese Championship Tennis Tournament To Bring Out Best Players

The announcement yesterday, concerning the coming tennis tournament for the Chinese championship of Shanghai has stirred up considerable interest. There is certain to be a good field of entries, and a good class of tennis. Local Chinese tennis stars consider this a good opportunity for those men who are ambitious to represent China in the next Far Eastern Championship Games at Tokio, to show what they can do. They realize that there is nothing like competition to improve a man's game. Men of medium ability know too that the best way to learn the game is to get up against men who have a good knowledge of it for defeat at the hands of a good player often does a player more good than victory over a poor one.

Many members of the Y.M.C.A. will enter and there are special prizes for them. These prizes will be awarded to the Y. M. C. A. members who get farthest in the tournament both in singles and doubles. That is a member may be beaten for the championship cup but if he is the last Y.M.C.A. member to be put out of the tournament he will get a prize. Since among the Association members there some former St. John's champions and other good players there ought to be a very interesting inside fight among them. Taking it all around the opening day of this tournament is awaited with much interest.

Understanding Among Geese

A Kansas farmer is convinced that geese have some means of communicating with each other. Out on his farm he has a number of geese which use the same nest in a cattle shed, says the Detroit Free Press. The other morning two of the geese were on the nest when a turkey hen came along, drove them off the nest and appropriated it to herself. The geese waddled off, around the shed to where the gander was standing, and in a minute or two the whose bunch of geese, headed by the indignant gander, returned to the nest and the turkey hen. The old gander reached down, nipped the turkey and literally lifted her from her nest, and the two geese took her place. If the old gander wasn't told the trouble, why did he come to the aid of his mate?

Scouting Notes For The Week

By T. Tracker

A very successful scheme of night scouting formed the last official undertaking of District Scoutmaster H. R. Hertslet. Representatives of all troops took part making a total of ten officers and one hundred scouts.

Red force composed of the 6th troop were in possession of an armored car and made a dash for the Settlement capturing a few prisoners on the way.

Blue force (made up of the remaining troops of the Division) formed the defending body and intercepted the car on the Klaochow Road. A battle in miniature took place all along the road with Chinese crackers and bombs. Red Force however, got away and after hiding the car made for the open country with their prisoners; choosing a spot south-west of the Yuyuen Road, they camped for the night, throwing out sentries and guards.

At 9.40 the scouts of Blue force located the enemy and then the great game began. Red held their ground till 10.30 but a party of Blues penetrated the lines liberating the prisoners and setting fire to the camp. The operations called for the highest skill in scouting, both sides displaying spirit and resource to a remarkable degree and though the Reds lost their camp (which was the real object of Blues' advance) the honors may be said to be equal.

All troops returned to the Bubbling Well and dismissed at 10.45, tired but happy in the knowledge of an evening well spent.

The newly formed 11th Troop are putting in plenty of practice and one may expect to find them formidable opponents when the signalling competitions come round. Plenty of field work and open air practices are the order of the day and a high standard of efficiency has already been attained. We may expect big things of this Troop in the near future.

The Nanyang boys are busy with their Standing Camp; what with electric signalling apparatus and field telephones together with numerous other novelties, this camp will certainly be 'some model.' In spite of the weather this troop is training hard and doing well.

I hear the 1st Shanghai Troop of Japanese Scouts are getting along famously and we may expect to meet them in the near future as rivals in the great game of Scouting.

Lawn Tennis

A semi-final in the Public School doubles championship was played off during the week-end between A. M. A. Hansen and A. Barradas and E. V. Rowland and E. J. Cooke, resulting in an easy win for the former couple, the score being 6-2, 6-3. The final will be played at a date to be fixed later, the contestants being R. and V. Remedios versus A. M. A. Hansen and G. Barradas.

Public School v. Cricket Club

This match, which takes place today, on the Cricket Club courts, will commence after 4 p.m. Public School's team has been altered and their representatives will be:—R. Remedios and A. M. A. Hansen; H. Sterlingwerff and A. J. Hawes; J. Turner and C. E. Ollerdessen; N. David and A. N. Other; E. V. Rowland and A. Barradas. Reserves E. J. Cooke, and E. Robinson.

The following will represent the S.C.C.:—A. J. Grant and R. H. C. Godwin; G. A. Thomson and C. C. Graham; G. Dunlop and J. Tippin; D. V. Wanostrocht and C. E. M. Thomson; B. L. Cheshtam and C. S. Cheetham.

News Brevities

Mr. A. G. Stephen, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Mrs. Stephen left yesterday for a holiday of three weeks at Peitaiho. Mr. R. R. Hynd will be in charge of the bank during Mr. Stephen's absence.

* * *

The Rev. George Parker, of the China Inland Mission in Honan, has received a cable from the War Office announcing the death of his son, David. He was killed in action on August 15. He was a lance corporal in the 9th Highland Light Infantry.

* * *

An open air entertainment for the benefit of the British prisoners of war held in Germany will be given on Wednesday evening at the Race Club. The program will include a moving picture show, music, recitations and special attractions. The tickets are selling for $1 and more than 1,000 have been disposed of.

* * *

Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, is returning to Shanghai next week from the Philippines, where he inspected the Bilibid prison. Major C. P. Holcomb, the District Attorney, will arrive here today from Amoy

QUIROS LOSES TO SHANGHAI

Sailors Have Two Hitting Rallies But Fail To Get Scores

GLOVER PELTS HOME RUN

Villalobos vs. Quiros And Allies vs. Brooklyn Today

Games today, starting promptly at 2.30.
Quiros vs. Villalobos.
Allies vs. Brooklyn.

Several innings of real baseball were seen yesterday afternoon in the game between Shanghai and the Quiros. During other innings the game took on the aspects of a sand lot contest with the sailor rooters in the bleachers in full possession. But Shanghai's terrific hitting made it look awfully good at times and resulted in the defeat of the Quiros team by a score of 8 to 7.

The Quiros hitters had two batting rallies, one in the second and the other in the seventh inning. It was in the second inning that Glover, playing left field for Quiros, pelted out a drive over center field for a home run. The hit was a pretty one, the ball striking the benches in front of the Cricket Club on the first bounce.

The score:—

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Holliday, s.s.	5	1	2	2	4	4
Hutchinson, c.f.	5	1	1	2	0	0
Wilhoit, 2b.	4	2	3	2	1	0
Rasmussen, c.	4	0	2	5	4	0
Woods, 2b. and r.f.	4	0	1	2	0	1
Hykes, 3b.	4	0	2	3	2	1
Hadley, p.	4	0	1	2	2	0
Pennywitt, 1b.	3	3	1	9	0	0
Swan, l.f.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	37	8	15	27	13	6

Quiros	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Doyle, c. and 2b.	5	0	1	6	0	0
Boone, c.f.	5	0	2	0	0	0
Stephenson, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1	1
Myers, r.f.	5	2	2	0	2	0
Sullivan, p. and c.	4	1	2	3	3	2
Glover, l.f.	5	2	1	4	1	0
Thomas, 1b.	5	0	2	7	1	1
Tyer, s.s.	2	1	0	0	2	0
Hess, s.s.	2	0	1	1	1	0
Neal, 2b. and p.	4	1	0	1	5	0
Totals	41	7	12	24	17	4

Shanghai ..... 1 1 1 1 1 3 0 0 x—8
Quiros ..... 0 3 0 0 1 0 3 0 0—7

Summary:—Base on balls, off Hadley 3, off Neal 1; Two-base hit, Willoit; home run, Glover; Struck out, by Hadley 4, by Neal 2, by Sullivan 2. Umpires Poland and Merriman.

Big League Baseball

Standings of July 24

American League

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	51	36	.586
Boston	49	37	.570
Cleveland	49	39	.557
Chicago	47	40	.540
Washington	47	40	.540
Detroit	48	44	.511
St. Louis	38	49	.437
Philadelphia	19	61	.237

National League

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	48	32	.600
Boston	43	34	.558
Philadelphia	44	35	.557
Chicago	42	45	.483
New York	39	42	.481
Pittsburgh	37	42	.468
St. Louis	41	48	.461
Cincinnati	36	52	.409

International League

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	44	24	.564
Providence	44	37	.543
Toronto	40	35	.533
Montreal	42	38	.525
Baltimore	43	39	.524
Richmond	38	40	.487
Newark	34	46	.425
Rochester	30	46	.395

American Association

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Kansas City	52	37	.584
Indianapolis	49	39	.557
Louisville	48	40	.545
Toledo	43	40	.518
Minneapolis	46	42	.517
St. Paul	42	42	.500
Columbus	36	48	.429
Milwaukee	31	51	.343

Is it a Circus? No, It is F. R. Pendleton And Musical Auto

Studebaker's Eastern Manager Entertains With Real Gabriel Horn

We are not surprised when the Studebaker Corporation springs something new on us, for this is what they are constantly doing, and the history of their cars for the last few years shows that they have always managed to keep ahead of their competitors. And when Studebaker's Far Eastern manager, Mr. F. R. Pendleton, comes to Shanghai, we naturally expect something new from him too, for he is without exception the most up to date and hustling automobile man who has ever come to this city.

The latest novelty to be sprung by Mr. Pendleton is the musical horn which he has mounted on Mr. Honigsberg's six cylinder Studebaker roadster, and with which he entertains the public along Shanghai's thoroughfares while Honigsberg drives the car.

It is certainly somewhat out of the ordinary, as well as very pleasing, to hear the strains of some well known song emanating from the running board of a rapidly moving automobile. It is also very interesting to a student of human nature to watch the expression on the faces of the audience. Most of the residents here have never heard a Gabriel musical horn before, indeed very few people in the States have heard them, for they are far from common and naturally everybody is surprised, and also in some wondermen as to where the music comes from. In the meantime the car rushes by the tune changing from "Aloha" to "How Dry I am," and probably nine tenths of those who heard the musicars as ignorant of its source as before.

For the information of those who are not familiar with this latest traveling musical instrument we will say that it is a Gabiel horn of ten notes arranged in a fashion somewhat similar to a pipe organ, and played from a keyboard in the same manner. The whole arrangement is mounted on the running board and connected to the exhaust of the motor, which furnishes the air for the reeds. In tone this instrument is not unlike an organ, and heard on the streets it is most pleasing. Mr. Pendleton is a performer of no mean ability, and his repertoire of tunes is large.

Last year Mr Pendleton made a tour through India and Ceylon in his Studebaker Six, a feat which attracted much newspaper attention at the time, as the drive across India had not been made previously in the rainy season. His car was equipped at that time with one of these musical horns, and the sensation which it made was one which will be long remembered by the people of India. The marvelous singing gharry of the white sahib was something hardly human, never before seen.

Truly this is a remarkable combination—Studebaker Corporation, H. S. Honigsberg, F. R. Pendleton, live wires all. And now with the addition of the Gabriel musical horn, nobody in Shanghai will be allowed to forget the name of Studebaker.

Rees Have Easy Win From S.C.C.

(Continued from Page 1)

A. J. Daniels, c. White, b. W. E. Wilson	8
W. C. Foster, c. sub. b. Bhoora	0
W. E. Anderson, not out	8
Extras	6
Total	122

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. H. Bhoora	7	1	18	1
T. W. R. Wilson	13	0	62	4
H. J. Ambrose	9	1	33	1
T. Main	3	0	7	1
W. E. Wilson	0.4	0	2	1

S.C.C. 2nd v. St. Andrew's

St. Andrew's playing on the S.C.C. ground drew with the Club's second string yesterday when they met in the return match. The Saints went in first and with Clifford and Gutierrez scored over 70 for the first wicket. Clifford made 102 not out, and if he did give a chance or two, it does not really matter. He plays good cricket and is worthy of a place in the very best company. Brodie did very well in making 12. The innings was declared closed for 174 when only 4 wickets had fallen.

The S.C.C. going in soon after five o'clock started well with Monk and Pentycross. The former made 17 but the latter gave the best exhibition that was seen on the ground during the afternoon by scoring 63 in the very best style. With seven wickets down the game was called a draw owing to the bad light forbidding further play.

St. Andrew's

W. C. G. Clifford, not out	102
J. Gutierrez, st. Cheetham, b. Grimshaw	38
E. A. Brodie, c. Hollander, b. Tippin	12
Geo. Howell, c. Lowe, b. Monk	0
P. S. Hyndman, c. Hollander, b. Monk	3
R. A. Donaldson, l.b.w. Monk	0
F. J. Brand, not out	6
E. G. Barnes, did not bat	
A. J. Brown, did not bat	
W. A. Singer, did not bat	
E. Westwood, did not bat	
Extras	22
Total	174

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. Grimshaw	10	1	29	1
W. J. Monk	14	1	61	8
H. Langley	6	—	22	—
P. T. Hollander	3	—	9	—

Two Veteran Oarsmen Plan a Match Race

JOHN RILEY.

A New York newspaper prints the following which is of special interest here just now as bearing out Dr. Moore's remark that Shanghai athletes abandon the heartier exercises much too early:

Fred Plaisted, who is sixty-eight years old, and John Riley who has passed the seventieth milestone, have completed arrangements to row a race in singled on Lake Lonely at the end of August over a course one mile long.

Plaisted and Riley are not as well known to carsmen of the present day as they were to rowing men of a generation ago. Each in his time was a prominent figure in rowing circles and Riley shone both as an amateur and professional.

It had been originally planned to have the race a three-cornered contest with Jim Ten Eyck, the veteran coach of the Syracuse crews, rowing against the two others. But the illness of Mrs. Ten Eyck, who is suffering from a chronic malady, led Ten Eyck to withdraw.

Plaisted, who is assistant coach of the Columbia crews, is training hard for the race. He rows morning and afternoon from the Could boathouse at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and the Hudson River, and covers at least five miles each time he is out.

Riley, whose home is at Lake Lonely, will be trained in the last few weeks before the race by Jim Rice, the Columbia rowing coach.

Tippin	7	3	19	1
L. P. Graham-Barrow	4	—	12	—

S. C. C.

W. J. Monk, b. Westwood	17
C. H. Pentycross, b. Brodie	63
C. S. Cheetham, b. Westwood	0
L. Grimshaw, b. Westwood	5
H. T. Hollanter, c. Westwood, b. Hyndman	42
C. Lowe, l.b.w. Hyndman	1
A. I. Mills, b. Brodie	4
Tippin, not out	4
O. Cooke, did not bat	
H. Langley, did not bat	
S. P. G. Barrow, did not bat	
Extras	1
Total	137

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
E. Westwood	16	—	43	3
R. A. Donaldson	6	—	26	—
W. C. G. Clifford	5	1	11	—
J. Gutierrez	4	—	18	—
A. J. Brown	4	—	18	—
P. S. Hyndman	3	—	13	2
E. A. Brodie	2.3	—	7	2

B. A. T. C. C. v. S. N. R. C. C.

This return match which was played on the S. N. R. C. C.'s ground at Markham Road resulted in an easy win for the visitors.

The Tobacconists opened the batting and scored a total of 110 runs out of which Jensen and Moon contributed a very useful 35.

For the B. A. T. Ellis and Hansen shared the wickets at an equal cost of 13 for 5. Quincey was the only man to reach double figures and Mousley came second with a well contributed 5.

B. A. T. C. C.

S. F. Thorpe, run out	1
J. J. Ellis, c. Sullivan, b. Cheetham	10
G. F. E. Norris, c. and b. Morgan	12
L. B. Katz, c. Sullivan, b. Quincey	16
A. M. Hansen, b. Cheetham	15
F. P. Billington, c. and b. Cheetham	4
J. V. Jensen, b. Sullivan	20
H. Moore, b. Sullivan	15
W. E. Talbot, c. and b. Quincey	5
L. M. Guedes, not out	2
C. A. Sullivan, c. Mousley, b. Sullivan	0
Extras	9
Total	110

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
L. P. Quincey	17	0	44	3
H. M. Morgan	4	0	17	1
B. L. Cheetham	7	0	27	3
P. D. Sullivan	6	3	13	3

S. N. R. C. C.

L. P. Quincey, c. Moore, b. Hansen	12
H. M. Morgan, b. Ellis	2
Ho Wing-chan, c. Billington, Ellis	1
P. W. Sullivan, b. Ellis	4
F. W. Mulvey, b. Ellis	0
B. L. Cheetham, c. Thorpe, b. Hansen	0
S. Danson, b. Ellis	1
P. Kieffe, not out	0
J. Kieffe, b. Hansen	0
H. T. Mousley, c. Sullivan, b. Hansen	5
Ah Sing, c. Billington, b. Hansen	1
Extras	2
Total	28

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. J. Ellis	10	5	13	5
A. M. Hansen	10	4	13	5

Domino's Cricket And Tennis Chat

(Continued from Page 1)

fields in the Settlement. He and V. H. Lanning are wonderful in the outfield, and the way they catch a skier draws the admiration of the baseballer even. Another fine field that has come on well this season (his first with the Club, by the way) is Hollander. He did a lot of good things for St. Andrew's last year and is now catching the eye of the selection committee for his sound work in all departments of the game.

* * *

C. E. M. Thomson is another of the younger generation. He has been in the S. C. C. now for some seasons and has been given a good deal to do with the second string. But he has plodded along at the nets evening after evening uhtil he is now recognised as a really stylish bat. He has two fine innings to his credit this year and there is plenty of time for him to make another century. With youth on his side and plenty of enthusiasm he should develop into a bat of whom Shanghai might well be proud. I believe I am right in saying that he has learnt all his cricket locally. By the way he plays tennis well, too. It is to be hoped that the gentler game will not draw him from King Cricket.

* * *

Tait is in great form again this season. It is a treat to see him when he gets going. With an eye like an hawk he gets out at everything—and hits. And it is not the wild sort of walloping that might come off and might not. It is clean hitting and good cricket. The other evening while assisting the Club in one of their minor engagements he sent the ball right over the tennis screens and among the players. Of course he was very sorry to frighten them, but that did not stop him from trying to do it again. He is another of the Club's fine outfields.

* * *

There was a great game of tennis at the S. C. C. on Friday evening when Ramsay and Moore met Tippin and Dunlop in the semi-final of the Club handicap. The game has to be played again since after a long evening's play the score stood one set to Ramsay and Moore and in set two the games were four all. The couples were wonderfully well matched and every engagement was keenly contested. Pretty well every game was 'deuce all' and every point meant rally after rally. It is no exaggeration to say that for minutes together the ball was driven to the back fence and returned. Play was not brilliant but for steadiness it was a perfect exhibition. The replay takes place at 3.45 this afternoon and should draw a big crowd.

Tippin is a bit of a marvel. He has reached the age when Lawn Bowls attracts the majority, but not the hardy skipper. Not long ago he spent the day at Kiangwan playing golf (and he plays well), then he toddled up to the Cricket Club and had a game of cricket for a while then he raised a four at tennis and played until the sun absolutely refused to do any more work. After dinner in order to get a little exercise, I hear that he took it out of some star billiard players at his club. That is some day in the life of the youthful veteran.

* * *

Among the youngsters that are showing up well in the various tennis tournaments this season are the brothers Cheetham, Hollander, Toeg C. Lowe, and the brothers Bell Graham, a new man to the Club, is very good and has already figured in the S. C. C. team. He did very well last year in the Hongkong Ball Tennis Handicap. He has a fast serve and should develop.

* * *

The Cricket Club has up to date no less than 105 of its members on the front and of this number 8 have paid the final price for their country's honor.

I was looking at the photo of the final of the 'Knock Out Competition' that took place between the Wanderers and S.C.C. in 1913. From this group no less than 10 are at present doing their bit somewhere in France or elsewhere. There is Crockwell, Brand, Hayward, R. W. Wingrove, Dickie, G. C. Wingrove, Bremner and Lockyer. And there too are Reiss and Percy Lambe who have both been killed. We are very proud of the fine doings of our club members.

Lawn Bowls

J.G.C. Beat S.L.B.C.

The Junior Golf Club claimed a victory from the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club, yesterday but not by a great number of points. In fact, the game was very even, the winners amassing 75 and the losers 73. The scores follow:—

J.G.C.		S.L.B.C.	
Arch. Taylor		L. Evans	
C. Richards		C. M. Main	
M. B. Anderson		E. Hunter	
W. Davies	20	W. N. C. Allen	19
G. B. Stormes		A. D. Bell	
T. Spring		O. Crewe-Read	
G. Hall		J. C. Macdougall	
G. Sherman	14	J. T. Disselduff	19
J. Park		G. L. Campbell	
A. Mackintosh		J. Ross Young	
W. S. Campbell		H. H. Fowler	
P. R. Shave	20	G. Dunlop	14
D. McAllister		G. H. Phillips	
R. Aitkenhead		H. B. Stewart	
G. Rendall		S. Hammond	
A. E. Hayward	21	Albert Taylor	21
	75		73

Mr. Mennie's Team Win

Mr. Keanes team defeated Mr. Sheridan's, yesterday, at the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club rink, by 31 points. The match announced between Mr. J. J. Sheridan's team and Mr. Simmons' team was changed, Mr. O. Mennie taking the place of Mr. Simmons. The scores were as follows:

O. Mennie	J. J. Sheridan
J. Grundy	A. Warrack
W. Dutton	F. C. Banham
W. J. Vine	F. L. Marshall
21	21
J. P. Lowe	F. B. Walker
A. W. Dewhurst	F. A. Sampson
J. Valentine	E. M. Reid
W. J. Candle	D. MacGregor
25	9
A. Samson	B. C. Emmet
R. Steven	R. G. H. Cole
E. Burrows	J. C. Gallotly
S. L. Allen	S. W. Wolfe
15	22
J. E. Pearson	F. Large
D. de H. Farrant	W. D. Graham
J. Wheen	H. M. Gorton
J. Smallbones	G. R. Wingrove
23	7
90	69

Shanghai Rifle Association

The First August (500 yards) and the special long ranges competitions (800 yards) took place on Friday, 18th inst. morning and afternoon. The weather conditions were favorable, good light and steady wind. There were about forty competitors for the monthly competition and twenty for the long range (800 yards) competition.

In the monthly competition, J. R. Main topped the list in "A" class with 48 points out of possible 50, L. Nelson of "B" class with 46, A. Greves of "C" class with 43 and Y. Hori of "D" class with 40.

In the Special competition, J. R. Main again topped the list with 70 points out of possible 75, next came O. D. Rasmussen with 68, A. M. Collaco and W. C. Powers with 67 each and J. Pennywitt with 65. The final of this competition will take place on Monday, the 28th inst. from 6 to 8.30 a.m. at the 1,000 yards range.

Intending competitors for The Shanghai Championship .303 British Rifle are reminded that the entries for this important competition close on Saturday, September 2 at 12 noon.

The following are the results of the monthly and special competitions:—

Monthly Competition

"A" Class

J. R. Main. 2-5555545545=48(a)	
A. G. White	45
S. A. Ransom	45
A. M. Collaco	45
R. K. Hykes	43
O. Rasmussen	42
D. McAllister	42
W. C. Powers, Jr.	40
J. Macbeth	40
A. H. Swan	38

"B" Class

L. Nelson 4-4554544555=46(b)	
J. Sinclair	43
T. C. Britton	41
C. L. Hall	40
W. Blackwood	40
W. G. Smith	37

"C" Class

A. Groves 0-3555545454=43(c)	
D. Matsuno	39
T. Watanabe	39
C. W. Marshall	37
F. Bonichi	36
T. Spring	33
S. Inouye	29

"D" Class

Y. Hori 0-4434454544=40(d)	
F. M. Cruz	35
S. Kuwayama	34
D. Inowka	34
H. W. Lambert	33
F. Gates	32
N. Oki	27
A. Cabeldu	27

(a) Winner of spoon and 2nd leg on cup.
(b) Winner of spoon and 1st leg on cup and transferred to "A" class.
(c) Winner of spoon and 3rd leg on cup.
(d) Winner of spoon and 1st leg on cup.

Special Competition

"A" Class

J. R. Main	70
O. Rasmussen	69
A. M. Collaco	67
W. C. Powers, Jr.	67
S. A. Ransom	63
A. G. White	57
A. H. Swan	54

"B" Class

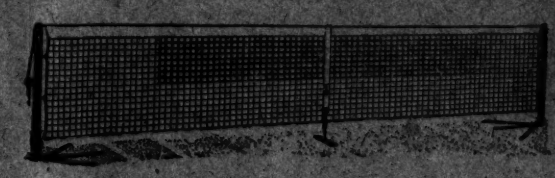
J. Pennywitt	65
L. Nelson	63
H. Kodaira	60
C. L. Hall	59
W. G. Smith	54

"C" Class

C. Matsuno	53
S. Inouye	47

"D" Class

Y. Hori	43
H. W. Lambert	41
S. Kuwayama	37
D. Inowka	28



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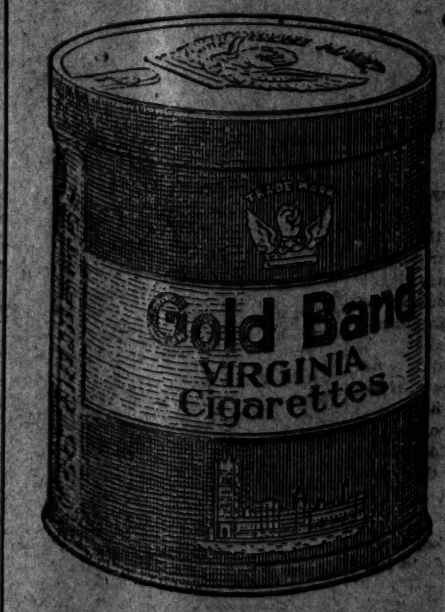

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